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Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

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IN ISRAEL IT'S FORD
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K Voices 'Grief' As Fall-out Due on Japan

LONDON (Reuter). — Japanese Air Force planes, with huge patches of blotting paper on their wings, yesterday began special flights in the upper atmosphere to detect radio-activity expected to drift over Japan from the Soviet nuclear tests in the Arctic.

First dust clouds from last Monday's big bomb are expected over Japan today.

Meanwhile, Mr. Khrushchev has told the Japanese Government that he was forced to resume tests, after long thought, "with sorrow and grief."

He said in a letter to Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda that the international situation forced him into the decision because Russia "must face the war efforts of the Nato powers." These powers, he added, had answered the Soviet proposal for a German peace treaty with a threat of war. If Russia had not acted then, "aggressors" might have been tempted to start a war.

The letter was in reply to Japanese protests against the tests.

High-altitude air tests by three U.S. U-2 planes now in Australia should indicate how much Russia's monster bomb has contaminated the southern air, the "Melbourne Herald" reported yesterday.

The aircraft arrived at the East Sale Royal Australian Air Force base in Eastern Victoria yesterday and, starting next Tuesday, will make two flights a week for a month to the Antarctic and back to take air samples at high altitudes. Four U.S. Canberra bombers are due today to take samples from lower altitudes.

Union leaders from 16 countries yesterday strongly condemned Russia's proposed 50-megaton bomb test in a statement here.

The unions, affiliated to the International Federation of Industrial Organizations, called on their governments to launch "the strongest protest possible to the Soviet Union upon their unjustified and inhuman action."

The statement was issued at the federation's conference here. Members of the conference include: Israel, Greece, West Germany, the U.S., Holland, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Austria, India, Switzerland, France, Canada and Britain.

The explosion of the Soviet monster bomb was "a declaration of war against all humanity, and a death sentence on coming generations," India's opposition Praja Socialist Party said in New Delhi.

The Chinese press continues to ignore Russia's planned test, as well as world protests against it.

Apart from a brief reference in reports of Mr. Khrushchev's opening speech at the Soviet Communist Party Congress 11 days ago, Chinese readers have not been told that Russia is carrying out tests. Chinese newspapers have already published reports of foreign scientists' protests against the U.S. Needle-strewing satellite.

SUDAN ASTONISHED

KHARTOUM (UPI). — A Sudanese Foreign Ministry Under-Secretary yesterday informed the Ethiopian Ambassador that Sudan was "astonished" by Ethiopia's recognition of Israel and "deplored" it.

NO LEAFLETS

DAMASCUS (UPI). — The Minister of Interior yesterday issued a communique warning Syrian political parties, dissolved by law since 1958, to desist from issuing leaflets, a political activity which he said would be regarded as "sabotage."

Assembly to Vote On Plea to Russia

UNITED NATIONS (AP).— The General Assembly will today take up ratification of an urgent appeal to Moscow to refrain from testing its 50-megaton H-bomb.

Assembly President Mongi Slim yesterday accepted a request from the eight sponsors of a resolution containing the appeal to put it on the Assembly agenda immediately.

The Political Committee voted 75-10 in support of the resolution late Wednesday night.

Premier Khrushchev said last week that Russia would explode the giant bomb by the end of the month.

Israel was among the 75 nations which voted for the motion on Wednesday night. The Soviet bloc and Cuba voted against. Mali abstained.

At the Political Committee debate yesterday, Israel's Gideon Rafael took the floor to reply to the claim made by Ahmed Shukairy of Saudi Arabia that Israel is engaged in the production of atomic weapons. He quoted Prime Minister Ben-Gurion as branding the (report) statement as an error or an outright falsehood.

"The origin of this false report is evidently the atomic research being undertaken by our atomic scientists in Israel," Mr Rafael said, adding that these scientists are building a research reactor to be used in the Negev "exclusively for peaceful purposes."

Israel yesterday withdrew its previously announced candidacy for election to ECOSOC. The official reason for the withdrawal was stated as Israel's desire not to stand in the way of election to the Council of some of the new member states.

Members will be elected to the ECOSOC Council today for three-year terms to succeed Afghanistan, Bulgaria, New Zealand, Spain, the U.S. and Venezuela.

Liveran: No Regional Bars for U.N. Staff

By JESSE ZEL LURIE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS. — Mr. Arthur C. Liveran of Israel told the General Assembly's Budgetary and Administrative Committee on Wednesday that lower echelons of the U.N. Secretariat must be protected from Russian inroads.

He pointed out that, while Israel was in favour of greater representation from those countries with few employees, such as Russia and the new states of Africa, these jobs should not be found at the expense of career men now employed.

He expressed opposition to pressures being brought here to allocate jobs in the Secretariat on what he called "regional or ideological considerations."

Pointing out that the term "geographical distribution" in regard to recruitment of U.N. staff personnel is not even mentioned in the U.N. Charter, Mr. Liveran called for "a return to the Charter" in the matter of staff recruitment.

3,000 Pack Cancer Symposium

TEL AVIV.—Three thousand persons, including many young people, filled the Mann Auditorium last night to hear four specialists discuss the latest advances in cancer research.

The symposium, with Minister of Education Abba Eban in the chair, was held within the framework of the Israel Cancer Association's "Fight Cancer Week."

The four lecturers were: Prof. Isaac Bernblum, Head of the Department of Experimental Biology of the Weizmann Institute and Chairman of the Association; Prof. A. Hochman, professor of Radiology at the Hadassah Medical Centre; Prof. M. Feldman of the Weizmann Institute; and Dr. Peter Alexander, a radiation specialist of the University of London.

Prof. Hochman stressed the unprecedented 'leap forward' of the past few years in cancer research and treatment, by surgical, radiological and chemical means. He said that, today it was possible to treat cancer successfully by surgery, when diagnosis was sufficiently early.

Prof. Feldman said that it has been established, beyond a doubt, that workers in certain industries, such as those using aniline dies, were more susceptible to the disease. He said it was not impossible that certain cancerous growths were caused by viruses, but at the same time it had been established that such growths were not contagious. Under certain conditions, he added, radio-active emissions were liable to cause cancer.

Prof. Bernblum discussed the work of the Associaiton.

Dr. Alexander said there was no authoritative information, as yet, regarding the extent to which radio-action emissions were a factor in the increase of malignant diseases. At the same time, the British scientist stated, it had been proved in Japan that radiation could be one of the causes of cancer.

Answering questions from the audience, Prof. Feldman said there was a connection between air pollution and cancer of the lungs. There was no doubt, he said, that heavy smokers (over 20 cigarettes a day) were more prone to contract cancer of the lungs.

A fund raising campaign for the Israel Cancer Association will be held in cinema houses tomorrow night and Sunday. Street collections will also be made.

The Association announces that a free cancer detection clinic has been opened at the Donolo Government Hospital in Jaffa. It will be open from Sunday through Thursday from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Mapam Votes Not to Join Coalition

POST Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — An unprecedentedly stormy session of the Mapam Central Committee ended last night with the extreme leftists again in the ascendency. The day-long meeting at the Gil hall here finally decided on new conditions for the party's entry into a new Mapai-led Cabinet. These demands call for the immediate abolition of Military Government and the conferring of such wide powers on the Knesset Security and Foreign Affairs Committee as would entitle it to overrule the Defence Minister in certain cases.

Mapai circles here declared last night that they would not agree to reopen discussions on these points, but it had been agreed that parties would be free to vote as they liked on the Military Government question. The Mapai Secretariat is scheduled to meet here this morning.

Meanwhile the Ahdut Ha'avoda Central Committee, which also met here yesterday, declared itself satisfied with the results of the coalition negotiations and empowered the party secretariat to continue talks on the formation of a Labour Government.

The statement contained no reference to the question of Mapam's entry into the coalition, but it was learned that Ahdut Ha'avoda regretted that leftists within Mapam had again had their way. They hoped that the more moderate elements would gain ground once their decision was understood by wider circles of Mapam's rank and file.

If Mapam did in fact prefer to stay outside the new coalition then the Ahdut Ha'avoda Council would have to convene to take a formal decision on whether to join alone.

The Mapam Central Committee, in its resolutions, noted that "certain progress" had been made in coalition talks particularly as regards permission for the political youth movement to operate in state schools, ministerial supervision over the defence establishment and recognition of the principle of state ownership of the country's basic resources.

The Liberal Party's Secretary-General, Mr. Yitzhak Artzi, said yesterday that "apparently Mapai prefers to collaborate with the Left because it is cheaper for it, but it would cost the country dear."

W. German Coalition Talks Collapse

BONN (AP).— A last-minute renewal of a demand by the Free Democratic Party for the ouster of Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano caused a break of negotiations on the formation of a new coalition government for West Germany.

'New Facts' Cited Against Soviet Anti-Party Group

MOSCOW. — Mr. Alexander Shelepin, successor to Gen. Leonid Serov as head of the Soviet secret police, stated yesterday that the anti-party group bore "personal responsibility for the physical destruction" of prominent party leaders.

Mr. Shelepin, head of the State Security Committee, whose office no longer wields the power it did under Stalin, cited "New Facts" to back his statement, according to official reports of the Soviet Communist Party Congress here.

He was at pains to say, however, that the anti-party group of Vyacheslav Molotov, Lazar Kaganovich, Georgi Malenkov and others had been routed ideologically and were no danger to the party now.

Mr. Molotov was called an "incorrigible and malicious political speculator" by Mr. Otto Kuusinen, a Secretary of the Party's Central Committee.

These speeches continued the mounting wave of attacks against Mr. Molotov at the Congress, which is now in its tenth day. Mr. Molotov, 71, is now Soviet delegate to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

Mr. Shmuel Mikunis, Secretary-General of the Israel Communist Party, said yesterday that the policy of the Ben-Gurion Government "has turned Israel into the appendage of the aggressive Nato bloc."

Mr. Mikunis, speaking in Russian, told the congress that it had helped the Israel party in its struggle against this "vicious" policy.

Fuad Nassar, General Secretary of the Jordan Communist Party described the Soviet Communist Party programme as the most important document of "our epoch." He said his party (outlawed in Jordan) was fully supporting the "Leninist position with regard to the Albanian Party of Labour."

Albania's Radio Tirana has cancelled broadcasts of recorded news from Moscow and Russian language lessons, the Italian news agency ARI has reported. It said the programmes were reshuffled and then stopped altogether on October 20, apparently as a result of Premier Khrushchev's denunciation of the Albanian Communist Party.

(Reuter, UPI)

Half Million French Workers Strike

PARIS (Reuter). — More than 500,000 French workers went on strike yesterday, cutting air, rail and road transport throughout the country to a trickle and virtually paralyzing Paris suburban traffic.

After having to walk to work, yesterday, Frenchmen face cold breakfast and showers this morning when they will be without gas and electricity because of another strike for more pay.

The rail strike was about 95 per cent effective, a few long-distance trains were operated by non-striking officials.

Paris suburban traffic was replaced by government-organized coaches and Army trucks.

Air traffic at Orly Airport was almost paralyzed when an estimated 95 per cent of Air France ground staff struck for 24 hours, for more pay.

France to Reply Soon to FLN

PARIS (Reuter). — France will shortly reply officially to the statement on Tuesday by Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, FLN leader, in which he offered a renewal of peace negotiations, it was announced yesterday.

It is expected that M. Louis Joxe, Minister for Algeria, will make a statement, either in Parliament or over the Radio, which, official sources here hoped would encourage the resumption of peace negotiations—abandoned in July.

Gen. Jean Olie, 57-year-old Chief of the National Defence General Staff, has retired at his own request for health reason, it was announced yesterday.

KENNEDY SAYS HE WILL SPEND LESS

WASHINGTON (UPI).—President Kennedy, faced with a prospective Federal deficit of nearly $7,000m., told his Cabinet yesterday that he intends to spend "substantially less" than Congress authorized for the current 12 months.

Mr. Kennedy, in a long statement to the Cabinet and a group of 13 agency heads, urged them to cut down all spending commitments "not absolutely necessary to the national interest at this time."

Nobel Prize for Yugoslav Epicist

STOCKHOLM (UPI). — Ivo Andric, of Yugoslavia, one of post-war Europe's outstanding epic writers and a former professional diplomat, was yesterday awarded the 1961 Nobel prize for Literature.

Andric, 69, who was born a Catholic, represents Bosnia in Yugoslavia's Federal Parliament. The 250,232 crowns (about IL105,000) prize was awarded at a meeting of the Swedish Academy of Letters.

Explaining its decision, the Academy said Andric was given the award for "the epic force with which he had depicted themes and human destinies from the history of his country." He is the first Yugoslav ever to receive a Nobel Prize.

In a radio commentary on the award, Dr. Anders Oesterling, Permanent Secretary of the Swedish Academy, said that the creation of Andric's so-called Bosnian trilogy, written during the war, "must be regarded as an extremely impressive feat.

"The themes he employs with such mastery are original and altogether his own: He turns, so to speak, to a previously unknown page of history and appeals to us from the depths of the tortured South Slavic soul."

Andric's best-known work is the novel "The Bridge on the River Drina." It is the last part of a trilogy depicting his country's history between the time of the Turkish conquest of the Balkan Peninsula in 1389 and the creation of the independent monarchy of Yugoslavia after World War I.

The bridge is the place where East and West meet and the history of the bridge becomes a broad epic account of Yugoslavia's history.

Andric has written a great number of poems, essays and articles on literature, history and the arts.

Born of Catholic parents in 1892 in the little town of Visegrad, the borderlands between Bosnia and Serbia, Andric early joined the revolutionary movement of the Bosnian youth. The most famous member was to be Gavrilo Princip, who killed Franz Ferdinand and triggered World War I.

Jailed shortly after the murder, Andric spent most of the war in prison. It was in the Austrian penitentiary that he started his literary career.

He gave up writing after the war to join the foreign service of the young kingdom of Yugoslavia in 1920. He was Minister to Berlin in 1941, when the Germans invaded his country.

Since then he has confined himself to writing. By managing to stay aloof from political battles, he has been as respected in Communist Yugoslavia as he was when the country was a monarchy.

His wife Milica is considered to be Yugoslavia's best theatre and costume designer, and is also a noted painter.

CEMAL GURSEL

Gursel Voted Turkey's Head

ANKARA. — General Cemal Gursel, who led the army *coup* which ousted the Menderes regime last year, was yesterday elected President of Turkey by the new Grand National Assembly. There were 434 votes in his favour, and 173 against.

The Presidential term is seven years.

General Gursel, 67, has been President and Prime Minister since the bloodless military *coup* of May 27 last year.

He became the only presidential candidate with the resignation from the Senate of Professor Fuat Basgil, the Justice Party's possible candidate.

The President will appoint a Prime Minister, probably today. No party won a clear majority in the general elections and a coalition government will be formed.

Taking the oath, General Gursel, who becomes First President of the Second Republic, said he would defend unconditionally the nation's sovereignty and constitution.

President Gursel resigned from the Army on Wednesday night in order to appear before the parliament as a civilian. The other 21 members of the junta also resigned their armed forces positions and moved en bloc into the Senate as non-elected members. *(Reuter, AP)*

U.S. Gov't to Protest East German Control

WASHINGTON (AP). — The U.S. Government has instructed Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson to protest to the Soviet Government against interference with Allied official visits to East Berlin, and to insist that Soviet authorities resume active control of the eastern zone border check point.

State Department Press Officer Lincoln White announced that Mr. Thompson has an appointment with the Soviet Foreign Ministry today.

Mr. White told reporters that Mr. Thompson has received his instructions.

The U.S., Mr. White said, wants the Soviet authorities to resume their active day-to-day responsibility over control of Allied traffic at the border crossing gate which remains available to Western officials in the Communist wall along the East Berlin frontier.

'Vopos' Obstruct

In the last few days, East German authorities — whose regime is not recognized by the Western powers — have controlled traffic at the Friedrichstrasse entry. The "Vopos" have demanded identification documents of U.S. officials. When the officials refused to show them, the Vopos blocked their way until U.S. military policemen arrived.

The U.S. contends the Soviet Government is responsible for a single-handed or unilateral transfer of power over Allied traffic to the East German police. Lacking agreement of the Western powers, the Soviets, in the U.S. view, have acted illegally.

"We believe," Mr. White said, "that a normal situation (meaning Soviet control of border check points) should not be disturbed by unilateral action and we are taking it up on that basis with the governments concerned."

Meanwhile, East Germany demanded yesterday that the U.S. immediately stop armed thrusts into East Berlin. In a note to the U.S., the East German Government claimed American actions at Friedrichstrasse checkpoint were endangering peace, the official East German news agency ADN reported.

U.S. Enforces Right of Entry

BERLIN (UPI). — The U.S. Army drove three jeeploads of armed soldiers past Communist East German guards yesterday to escort an American civilian car into East Berlin.

For the second successive day, U.S. troops drove into East Berlin to show American determination to keep the divided border open to Western traffic.

Five tanks and four armoured personnel carriers roared up to the border when the civilian car was stopped at the crossing point this afternoon. They stood fast as the jeeps — one in front and two behind — escorted the vehicle past the Communist guards.

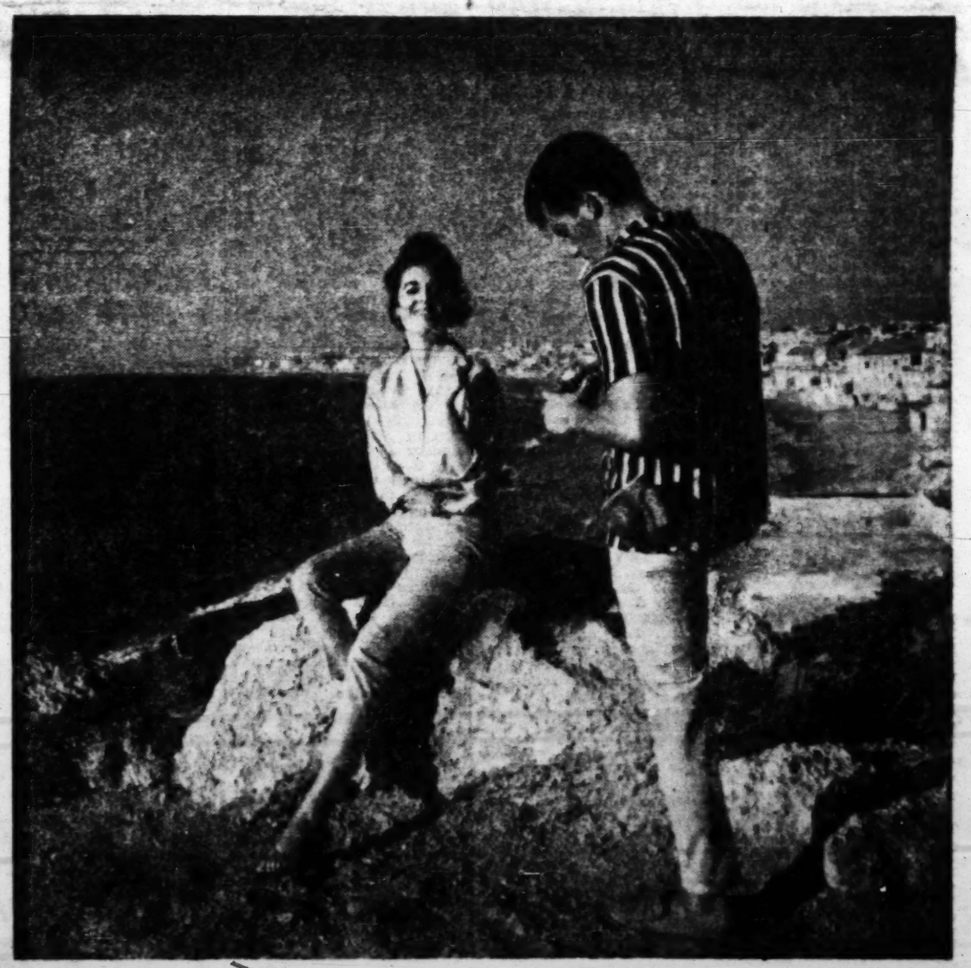
They crossed the white line marking the East-West Berlin border and moved quickly past the guards without opposition.

Earlier, the Communists stopped a U.S. official in civilian clothes who was carrying a message from Berlin's American commandant to the Soviet Commander. The official, Irwin Firestone, was permitted to cross into East Berlin only after he changed into Army uniform and returned.

It was believed yesterday's message was a relay of Washington's reaction to the Russian statement that the U.S. must obey East German border regulations.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

A column of more than 30 Soviet tanks was seen moving into the centre of East Berlin last night.



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Social & Personal

President Ben-Zvi yesterday received the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, who reported on her recent stay in New York as head of the Israel delegation at the U.N.

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday received the Chairman of the Hebrew University Board of Trustees and Mrs. George Wise; the University's Rector, Prof. Yoel Racah, Prof. Binyamin Mazar, and Prof. Roberto Bachi and their wives, and Dr. Helena Kagan.

The President also received the members of the staff and of the advisory council of the Israeli Russian-language magazine, "Vestnik Israilia."

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday entertained at luncheon Prof. Nahum Tur-Sinai and his family in honour of his 75th birthday.

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Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion yesterday received: Dr. and Mrs. Sidney Edelstein of Engelwood, New Jersey; Mr. and Mrs. Julius Fligelman of Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Meyer of Miami; Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Kaplan of Chicago; Mr. Nathan Shapell of Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Wildstein of Philadiphia; Mr. and Mrs. Herman Yablick of Jersey City; Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Yaffee of Syracuse, New York; and Mr. Meyer Edelbaum, Director of the Israel Bond Office in South America.

The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, yesterday received the French Ambassador, M. Jean A.A. Bourdeillette, and the Swiss Ambassador, M. Pierre-Francois Bruegger.

The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, last night gave a reception for a study group of 76 trade union and cooperatives leaders from East Africa, now on a two-week visit as guest of the Histadrut. Among those present were Messrs. Zalman Aranne and Moshe Baram, M.K.'s; the Government Secretary, Mr. Katriel Katz; the Directors-General of the Foreign, Finance, Education, Health, Labour and Transport Ministries, Drs. Haim Yahil, Ya'acov Arnon, Hanoch Rinot, S. Ayman, Giora Lotan, and Pinhas Ginsburg; Messrs. Arye Levavi, Ehud Avriel, Shmuel Bentsur and Aharon Remez and their ladies; and the Ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Hanan Yavor.

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The French Ambassador and Mme. Jean Bourdeillette gave a dinner at their residence in Jaffa on Wednesday in honour of the visiting group of graduates of the French School of higher Military, Scientific and Technical Studies and the school's director, General Jean Dein. Among those present were the deputy Minister of Defence and Mrs. S. Peres; The Director-General of the Ministry of Defence and Mrs. A. Ben-Nathan; the head of Army Intelligence and Mrs. Haim Herzog and the French Military Attaché and Mme. Massart.

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A delegation of active members of the movement for European Federation, from Germany, called at the Jerusalem Municipal Council yesterday and were received by Mayor Mordecai Ish-Shalom.

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Mr. Max Nurock and Mr. Felix Landau, both of Jerusalem, have been appointed alternate members of the Hebrew University's Board of Governors, the former by the British Friends of the University and the latter by the South African Friends.

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The Jerusalem Journalists Association, 15 Rehov Shamai, will hold a Vocal Newspaper at 8.15 tonight. Dr. Joel Gat, of the Weismann Institute will speak on radioactive fallout of nuclear explosions; Mr. Simon Weber, of the New York Yiddish-language daily "Forward" will speak on "The U.S. Under the Threat of Nuclear Warfare"; and Mr. Moshe Shapiro, Chairman of the Israel Cinema Owners Association, will speak on the international congress of cinema owners to be held in Israel.

EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY

The Medical School authorities and members of the medical faculty express their heartfelt sympathy to Dr. J. Karpas on the passing of his mother.

Every day is a Red Letter Day when it begins with Beit Yitshak fresh fruit preserves. There's no secret... its home-made the way Granny used to make it. (Advt.)

ISRAEL NATIONAL
OPERA
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv,
Tel. 57228. Perfs. at 8.30 p.m.
Tonight: CARMEN
"FAUST"
with EUGENE CHEVONJUR
from U.S.S.R. (Mephisto)
and FRIEDL TELLER
(Margarethe) Nov. 4, 7, 11
Madame Butterfly: 28/10
FLEDERMAUS: 1/11

Socialist Rift On New Charter

ROME. — The Socialist International Congress yesterday shelved till next year proposals for a new ecological charter after failing to agree on it.

Conference sources said that a great number of last-minute amendments, particularly from Asian, British and West German Socialist Parties, made it impossible for the delegates to finish an overall declaration before the week-long Congress closes today.

The delegates decided to reaffirm the social democratic principles of their 1951 Frankfurt charter, although throughout the week delegations have said it was vital to bring that charter up to date, in the light of the worldwide Communist ideological challenge.

Conference sources said the Dutch delegation felt the draft statement was not sufficiently anti-Soviet while the left-wing Japanese Socialist Party thought it was too kind to the U.S.

Other delegates noted that the International always permitted a policy of non-alignment and had never insisted on its member parties advocating alliance with the West.

In its draft form, the statement recognised the determination of Nato members to uphold their alliance but said the Socialist International "respects the natural desire of emergent nations" to remain uncommitted in power politics. (UPI, AP)

Drive Against Beach Pollution by Ships

A proposal that Israel become party to an international convention requiring ships to dispose of waste fuel and oils so as not to pollute bathing beaches will be brought before the Government by the Ministry of Interior, a press conference in Jerusalem was told this week.

The proposal was made by a special committee set up to study means of preventing contamination of the Red Sea shore at Eilat. The committee was headed by Mr. Aryeh Ephratt, Director of the Coast Planning Department in the Ministry of Interior. Pollution by waste oil and fuel was injurious to tourism, fishing and the preservation of natural sea life. (Itim)

A NEW BRANCH office of the Feuchtwanger Bank has been opened in the new wing of the Dan Hotel in Tel Aviv.

Afro-Asians Start Medical School

A group of 18 students from Africa and Asia will on Sunday begin their medical studies at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School. They will follow the regular six-year curriculum of the school — in English — with an additional year of internship in a hospital. In the course of their studies, they will be expected to study Hebrew, which will be essential for their work when they reach the stage of personal contact with patients.

The project has been undertaken by the Medical School at the request of the Foreign Ministry's Department of International Cooperation.

The students, who were chosen by committees composed of representatives of the World Health Organization, local health ministries and the Medical School are being trained not only to be physicians but also to be teachers in the medical schools due to arise in their home countries.

A similar English language programme in agricultural engineering will open for Africans at the Technion next year. About 40 students are expected to attend the first course.

SHARP RISE IN NEGEV WATER RATES

BEERSHEBA. — Negev settlements were unpleasantly surprised this week when they received their water bills from Mekorot for the month of September. Water prices were in some cases more than double the August rates.

Moshav Nevatim, for example, which paid five agorot per cubic metre in August must now pay 12.4 agorot. The further south the settlement, the higher the rate.

Negev region settlers intend calling a protest meeting next week. Meanwhile, the settlements have decided to refuse to pay the increases.

Agudat Yisrael Moshav In Negev Abandoned

Amiaz, a religious moshav in the Negev established several years ago by Agudat Yisrael has been abandoned by its settlers.

It is understood that the settlers were disappointed because the diamond cutting and polishing plant that had been promised them was not forthcoming.

Most of the settlers have moved to Moshav Komemiut nearby.

Icelandic Ship Calls at Haifa For 1st Time in Two Years

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The first Icelandic vessel to call here in two years, the m.s. Vatnajokul, sailed to Reykjavik last Wednesday, with a mixed cargo of Israel experts, after arriving the week before with 775 tons of frozen fish fillet from the island.

The vessel's call recalls the old days, when "trade" was still the simple exchange of one man's produ-ts for another's. Iceland has sold 1,200 tons of fillet to Israel this year, worth nearly $500,000, and has bought Israel goods for almost exactly the same amount. Until early this year, a clearing arrangement, signed in May, 1953 and annually renewed, governed the two countries' mutual trade. It was cancelled following the liberalisation of foreign trade by both countries and replaced by a "most favoured nation" agreement. Iceland has nothing to sell us but fillet (which it exports at a rate of 70,000 tons annually). Indeed, fish and fish products account for 97 per cent of its exports.

In return, the Icelanders buy a large variety of Israel goods, from citrus to plywood. Last year, they renewed their citrus purchases (interrupted for a time in view of free American fruit), and bought 20,000 cases. This is a tremendous quantity, considering that there are only 180,000 Icelanders who must have eaten nearly seven kg. of our oranges each. The Vatnajokul arrived too early for oranges this time, but an Icelandic merchant is expected soon, to place another citrus order of at least the same volume.

The ship is taking home a cargo of plywood, marmalades, citrus juice, medicines, stationery and a trial shipment of Israel wines. Iceland buys all its streptomycin in Israel, and the government wine monopoly has decided to try our wines too. The three-ton shipment of "Carmel Hock" and "Adom Atik," may open an important market, if it goes down well on the island.

The ship is named after Iceland's largest icefield, the Vatnajokul, which covers a considerable part of its south-eastern area. It has a crew of 22 under Captain Bogi Olafsson. She arrived here on October 15, just as the port opened its official winter season, thus enabling unloading during the daytime too. "When we left home the temperature was four degrees," one of the men told your reporter, "and that was considered warm for this time of year." With his long legs and arms showing pale in the summer shorts and sleeveless shirt which he had just dug out of the bottom of his locker, he smiled. "If this is your winter, come and try our summer."

Relations between the two countries are excellent. An Israel student last year received a scholarship to study Icelandic culture at the Reykjavik university. Their Foreign Minister, Mr. Gudmundur I. Gudmundsson, visited this country last August and the visit was reciprocated by Mrs. Meir. Iceland is represented by a non-resident Minister and an honorary consul-general, Mr. Y. Naschitz. The island looks forward to continued good relations and mutual trade. "We're looking forward to the next trip," a crewman said. "Everything here reminds us of the Bible. Even the dives near the port have Biblical names." We checked. He had the "Eden Bar" in mind.

Beautician Charged With Negligence

TEL AVIV. — The trail began yesterday of a beauty salon owner, Mrs. Rina Sidi, who is charged with causing injury to the eyes of a client through improper use of a cosmetic cream.

The prosecution charged in the Magistrate's Court that Mrs. Sidi dyed the eyelashes and eyebrows of a client without first ascertaining the tolerance of her skin and without properly following the instructions for use. As a result the client's eyes were injured and she suffered extreme discomfort.

The accused pleaded not guilty. (Itim)

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Oct. 27 — Nov. 15

SOME SALT TO MAKE IT TASTIER...

Histadrut Opposes Minimum Wage Bill

POST Labour Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut will oppose draft legislation obliging payment of a minimum wage.

This emerged from a statement made Wednesday by Histadrut Trades Union head, Mr. Yeruham Meshel, that existing wage agreements and labour regulations obviated the need for special legislation to ensure a minimum wage. Over 85 per cent of the country's employees enjoyed a minimum wage under present contracts.

He was answering a question put by the head of the Histadrut Industrial Workers Division, Mr. Aharon Arad, regarding the Histadrut stand on the minimum wage bill submitted by the Herut M.K., Mr. Eliezer Shostak.

It was concluded to hold a debate on the subject.

Hamashbir Turnover Reaches IL250m.

TEL AVIV. — The commercial and industrial turnover of Hamashbir Hamercazi in 1961 was over IL250m., according to the annual balance sheets of both the cooperative wholesale trading society and its finance and investment corporation.

They were presented for the approval of the Hamashbir Council, which also sanctioned the Management's proposal to build in conjunction with Fertilizers and Chemicals, Ltd., a new factory for the production of a fodder concentrate.

A new issue of the Company's debentures will shortly be floated among member-settlements and Histadrut institutions, it was decided.

Histadrut Warns Against Plant Shut-downs

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut yesterday served notice on diamond plant owners that they would be obliged to bear the consequences should they carry out a threat to dismiss workers and close down their factories.

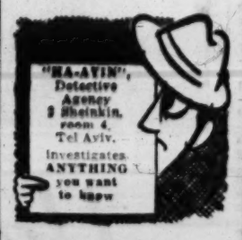
This warning was issued by the Diamond Workers Union secretary, Mr. A. Gradstein, in the light of various announcements by employers that they would shut down work in protest against the policy of the Government Diamond Controller.

Diamond Dealer Found Guilty of Fraud

TEL AVIV — Yitshak Nagler, the 63-year-old diamond merchant, was yesterday found guilty on 28 counts of obtaining credit of $550,000 from two banks under false pretences. He was acquitted on 25 other counts by District Court Relieving President M. Kennet.

Sentence was deferred until November 16 at the defence's request, to allow the hearing of character witnesses.

The accused, who holds an American passport, received $400,000 from the Union Bank and $150,000 from the Discount Bank by depositing as collateral for the loans, uncut diamonds worth far less than their declared value. The prosecution said Nagler changed the true diamonds for worthless ones after they were examined and attested to by the bank's assessors, and were on their way for deposit in the banks. (Itim)



Publishers' Association Said Not a Cartel

TEL AVIV. — The Cartels Council yesterday recognized the Daily Newspapers Publishers' Association as a non-cartel association, and began hearings on a request to allow a marketing cartel between the Ha'ogan and Gamid bicycle tire factories and another for a cartel between the Gavish and Tzur glass works.

Originally, the newspaper group had applied for registration as a cartel as it carried out joint purchases of newsprint and spare parts. Then the group asked for permission to withdraw that application, on the grounds that today the Association acted jointly only on such matters as fixing advertising rates and negotiating with their employees' unions.

The Council approved the request when the representative of the Commissioner of Restrictive Trade Practices said he had no objection.

As to the request of the tire factories, the representative said he would not object provided that they undertook to lower prices by eight per cent this year and by 12 per cent next year, and to manufacture 880,000 worth of tires and at least $80,000 worth of inner tubes.

The representatives of the factories objected to these conditions. (Itim)

Religious Services

Shabbat begins:
In Jerusalem at 4.15 p.m.
In Tel Aviv 4.37 p.m.
In Haifa 4.18 p.m.

and ends tomorrow:
In Jerusalem at 5.31 p.m.
In Tel Aviv 5.39 p.m.
In Haifa 5.31 p.m.

Portion: Vayera
Haftara: Melachim 2 4, 1—37.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 4.50 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 5.05 p.m. Lecture by Dr. Y. Hil. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.30 p.m. Lecture by Dr. Y. Hasak. Arvit 5.30 p.m.

Hechal Shlomo: Tonight: Minha, 4.50 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat 5.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Shiur on Pirke Avot by Rabbi Itamar (Wohlgelernter). Minha, 4.30 p.m. Talmud Shiur by Dr. Wahrhaftig. Arvit, 5.50 p.m. (Services conducted by Cantor M. Stern and Hechal Shlomo Choir).

The President's (Rehavia) Synagogue: Tomorrow: Shahrit 8.15 a.m.

Ezrat Yisroel (Gan Rehavia): Tonight, 4.45 p.m. Lecture on Parasha by Dr. A. Philipp. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight, 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hugim Le'yahadut Mitkademet (Progressive Judaism, Beit Hahalutzot, Ibn Gvirol): Tonight, 5.00 p.m. Sermon: Mr. S. Ben-Horin.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Minha, 5 p.m. Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Ohel Moed (Sephardi): Arvit, 6.50 p.m. Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Bograshow Synagogue: (66 Bograshow Street): Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Beit Israel (26 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 5.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 and 8.30 a.m. Minha, 4.35 p.m.

Beit Hamore (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight, 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.35 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (35 Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Shahrit, 9.00 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight: 4.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 4.45 p.m. Arvit, 5.27 p.m.

Shilo synagogue (Ohel Sham Gymnasium): Tonight, 4.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Sanzon Synagogue — Sanzon: Tonight: 4.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Jobs Promised For Ma'alot's Unemployed

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The social and economic troubles of the West Galilee immigrant town of Ma'alot, racked by a nearly week-long strike, are to be examined by the Labour Ministry and the Naharlya Labour Council.

The Ministry's Deputy Director-General, Mr. N. Pundak, and senior officials were told by village representatives of Ma'alot's hardships during the four years, when most of the working population had to take relief jobs.

The Labour Ministry men promised to look into the problem, but insisted that the men refrain from striking.

The Isasbest Company has agreed to take on between 30 and 40 Ma'alot men, while another 25 are to enroll in a Labour Ministry course for eventual employment at the Timna copper mine.

Drunk Suspected Of Stealing Police Van

TEL AVIV. — A chronic alcoholic with a criminal record was arrested Tuesday on suspicion of being involved in the theft of a police van several days ago.

The van disappeared from Southern District Headquarters and was later found abandoned in Bat Yam.

Cables in Brief

GENEROSITY. — *General Rafael Trujillo Jr., head of the Dominican Republic's Armed Forces, has asked the Government to take over his family's sugar properties at Haina, worth 100m. pesos (about IL210m.) for the benefit of the nation.*

PRINTER. — Leandros Constantinou, 18, a Greek Cypriot printer employed by the Nicosia Communist daily "Haraghi," was shot to death on Wednesday night just a few yards from the newspaper office.

SCHOLARSHIPS. — Premier Samuel L. Akintola of Western Nigeria has awarded six four-year scholarships for American students at Ise University opening next year, in appreciation of "the sacrifices Americans have made to help less fortunate countries achieve political stability and higher standards of living."

GAGARINITE. — *A new mineral discovered in Eastern Kazakhstan has been named Gagarinite in honour of the first Soviet cosmonaut, Major Yuri Gagarin.*

CIGS. — General Sir Richard Hull, Commander-in-Chief of British Far East Land Forces from 1958 till June this year, will take over as Chief of the Imperial General Staff from Field Marshal Sir Francis Festing on November 1.

ABSTRACT. — *Forty finger-paintings by a three-year-old chimpanzee were sold in less than an hour at an East Side, New York gallery on Wednesday. Prices were $25-$95.*

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LAW REPORT — THE JERUSALEM POST October 27, 1961

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court of Civil Appeals

Before the President (Justice Olshan), Justices Sussman and Cohn.

Behan Insurance Co. Ltd., Appellant, v. Paul Sigaty, Respondent (C.A. 192/61).

Use of "And/or" Criticised

The respondent insured his shop and its contents with the Behan Insurance Company, the appellants. The insurance policy contained a clause to the effect that the company would be liable for all loss or damage caused to the insured property through "housebreaking and/or theft following on actual forcible and violent entry."

On a night in April, 1958, various articles were stolen from Mr. Sigaty's shop without their being any visible traces of forcible and violent entry. There is no doubt, however, that the shop was broken into, as the shop-breaker later testified to this himself.

The insurance company refused to pay the insurance money for the articles stolen, arguing that the actual entry into the shop had not been forcible and violent.

The District Court accepted Mr. Sigaty's argument that the words "following on actual forcible and violent entry" referred to theft only and not to housebreaking which, according to the definition in the Criminal Code Ordinance can be perpetrated without violent entry.

In the appeal to the Supreme Court Mr. A. Rosenberg appeared for the appellants and Mr. Polonsky and Mr. Rosenblum for the respondent.

Judgment

Justice Cohn, who delivered the judgment of the Supreme Court, the President and Justice Sussman concurring, said that an insurance policy, like any other contract, must be interpreted according to the intention of the parties, which should be gleaned from the language of the document. When there is any doubt as to the proper construction to be put on a policy, drawn up and prepared by an insurance company, he continued, it should be interpreted against the company and to the advantage of the insured. Furthermore, when the parties to an agreement use the expression "and/or" then they, themselves, provide for ambiguity; and when they do not expressly declare who shall have the choice of decision as to whether the "and" or the "or" shall apply, then the choice must be given to the party to whose advantage the agreement is being interpreted. In the case under consideration, therefore, he held, the respondent may elect to interpret the relevant clause in the insurance policy as meaning "housebreaking, or theft following on actual forcible entry."

Justice Cohn then went on to criticise the practice of using "and/or" in legal documents and contracts. This attempt on the part of the drafters of these documents to have their cake and eat it too is doomed to failure, he pointed out, as witness the case under consideration where the appellants were hoisted with their own petard. Nor is the expression "and/or" an indigenous Hebrew one, but a "foreign affliction" in the words of Justice Smoira.

If the appellants in the present case, he continued, had wished to limit the scope of the term "housebreaking" by excluding all non-forcible entry, and so frustrate any fraudulent attempt to extort insurance money, they could legitimately have done so. But they should have done so expressly by means of a proper use of the Hebrew language.

It is an accepted rule of law, held Justice Cohn, that when an insurance policy contains terminology with a certain legal meaning attaching to it, then it must be interpreted according to this meaning (see Re Calf and Sun Insurance Office, 1920, 2 K.B. 366). "Housebreaking," he continued, within the meaning of the definition in section 294 of the Criminal Code Ordinance, does not necessarily require forcible and violent entry. The breaking into the respondent's shop, therefore, was "housebreaking" within the meaning of the policy, after it had been construed to the advantage of the respondent (that is after the "or" had been elected by him and not the "and").

The appeal should therefore be dismissed.

Appeal dismissed with IL400 costs.

Judgment given on October 18, 1961.

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will take place
Sunday, October 29, at 3.00 p.m.
in the "U.S.A. Freedom Forest" near Aminadav in the hills of Jerusalem
with the participation of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey.
Friends and visitors from the U.S.A. are cordially invited.
TRANSPORTATION will leave:
JERUSALEM — from the KKL Head Office, King George Ave., Corner Rehov KKL at 2.15 p.m.
TEL AVIV — from the K.K.L. Tourist Office, 88a Rehov Hayarkon (Reejsior Hotel) at 1.00 p.m.
Those wishing to participate are requested to telephone K.K.L. offices: Jerusalem — 24663; Tel Aviv — 58205.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Rehavia, 29 Ussishkin, 24703.
TEL AVIV: Magen David, 36 Allenby, 66426. Seidenwahr, 53 Ahad Haam, 63681. Castel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, 43718. JAFFA: Vita, 61 Rehov 6, 82073. BAT YAM: Bat Yam, 45 Balfour. Kikar Balfour. RAMAT YITZHAK: Yisrael, Shikun Herut, 38 Tel Mai, 72265. HERZLIYA: Karny. PETAH TIKVA: Rigyarkon, 94 Stampfer, 911908. HOLON: Ribek Kikar Struma. REHOVOT: Levinsky, 170 Herzl, 95-1091. NADERA: Shomron, 42 Tarna.
HAIFA: Joseph, 31 Joseph, 4014.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Rehavia, 29 Ussishkin, 24703.
TEL AVIV: (until 7 p.m.) Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 66836. Frankel, 38 Kin George, opposite Gan Meir, 223721. Gilad, 192 Dizengoff, 224364. Ziva, Hatikva Qtr., 32403. JAFFA: Varsano, Rehov 340, near clock, 81793, (after 7 p.m.) Colberg, 26 Allenby, 223836. Moskowitz, 25 King George, 62650. Avrahami, 9 Erlanger, near central bus station, 39585. Jaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 224543. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 31247. JAFFA: Varsano, Rehov 340, near clock, 81793. BAT YAM: Atamaut, 75 Balfour, opposite post office. RAMAT GAN: Pinei, 43 Hibat Zion, 72521. HERZLIYA: Karny. PETAH TIKVA: Rasel, Rothschild-Herzl, 911406. HOLON: Ribek, Kikar Struma. REHOVOT: Levinsky, 170 Herzl, 95-1091. NADERA: Shomron, 42 Tarna.
HAIFA: Balfour, 1 Masada, 2295 Moriah, Rehov Moriah, Mt. Carmel, 81069.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hameiri, 91 Derech Beit Lechem, 26457. Dr. Amir, 8 Karmon, Beit Hakerem, 26674. Dr. Brandt, 46 Gaza Rd., 42613. Dr. Zerrad, 89 Jaffa Rd., 23887. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Garman, 88 Frishman, corner 30 Syrkin. Dr. Weiss, 99 Dizengoff, 227027. Dr. Mahler, 59 Arlosoroff, 231300. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Hayesod, 281784. Dr. Har Even, 6 Epstein, 43281. RAMAT GAN: Dr. Harsenfeld, 1 Bialik.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 9 Hanevi'im.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Same as Friday with the addition of Dr. Rafter, 13/2 Shikun Sela, Kiryat Yovel, 28580.
TEL AVIV, RAMAT GAN and HAIFA: Same as Friday.

CURTAIN RAISER

By HORATIO

AT the première of "Mrs. Warren's Profession" at Habimah, two persons with faces unfamiliar to the first-night audience appeared on the stage to take bows. One was Josef Cristoff, the director of the play, who thus made his debut on a major Israel stage. The short young man with the face of a European intellectual came to Israel from Hungary in 1957 after a brief directing career in his native country, and worked at various odd jobs till given the chance to direct at the Zavit Little Theatre. His first play there was Ugo Betti's "The Isle of Goats," and it flopped; he went on to direct Jean Paul Sartre's "No Exit," and it was a big success. Shimon Finkel saw it, and was sufficiently impressed to offer him a job at Habimah.

The other new face belonged to a slim, shy young woman, Lidya Pincus-Gani, who designed the sets. Miss Pincus-Gani has been here less than a year, and "Mrs. Warren's Profession" is her very first work here. She hails from Rumania, where she graduated from a state art academy and worked for a while as assistant to a leading stage designer.

★

JOSEPH Buloff is now appearing in his second production, Ossip Dymoff's "The Singer of his Sorrows," which is succeeding even better than his first vehicle here, Sholem Aleichem's "Tevya and His Seven Daughters." Last Saturday night the troupe appeared in Haifa, and 5,000 took seats in the giant new hall, while hundreds remained outside. Which is very good, of course, but the management is losing money. Why? Mr. Buloff explains that with a cast of 36 plus stage hands and other help, and with the inflated rentals they can't break even.

Having been here about half a year, Mr. Buloff is enthusiastic about Israel audiences. He never saw so many people come to a Yiddish play, not even in the good old days of the Yiddish theatre in America which he recalls with misty-eyed nostalgia.

★

WHICH leads us directly to Molly Picon, whose name brings back childhood memories so distant as to seem unreal. But Miss Picon is very real, and is now enjoying one of the biggest successes of her long stage career in the musical "Milk and Honey" on Broadway. The musical, highly praised by New York critics and warmly received by the public, is the story of American tourists in Israel. Miss Picon has in the last years been performing almost exclusively in English, though she was one of the pillars of the golden age of the Yiddish theatre in America.

Other former stalwarts of the Yiddish theatre now appearing on the English stage include Menasek Skulnick, who plays his *Schlemihl* parts in Broadway comedies, and Ya'acov Ben-Ami, who is occasionally seen in supporting roles on Broadway and in Hollywood. Stella Adler of the once great Adler family of Yiddish actors, acts only rarely, devoting most of her time to coaching.

★

WE participated last Wednesday in an experimental event which its organizers, the Nitzotz, 1960 public relations agency and United Tours, called "Tel Aviv at Night."

We were loaded on a gleaming-red United Tours bus in the centre of Tel Aviv at 10 p.m. sharp, and about a quarter of an hour later we got off in the Shetah Hagadol *of Jaffa, in front of "El Hamam." The first part of the show was still on, and we were asked to while away the time till the beginning of the second act at the bar—an invitation some of our colleagues took quite seriously. Intermission over, we were squeezed into the full hall, and sat through half of "Little Tel Aviv," a programme all of us had already seen and most of us enjoyed even more this time.*

From "El Hamam" there was only a short walk to "Omar Khayam," and most of the group managed it quite successfully. Again we were squeezed into narrow canyons between tables, and we watched in fascinating a weirdly profiled young man named John Cary bang the piano and sing popular songs, with the assistance of two stony-faced companions —a bass fiddler and drummer.

Out in the fresh air again, we got back in the bus, and after travelling through a maze of Jaffa alleyways, we arrived in front of "The Club," high over the harbour warehouses. Tall, red-headed and friendly mustachioed Ilka was in front to greet us, and he was soon joined by co-proprietor Aviva with a new hairdo which looked like a grenadier guardsman's bearskin pulled over the face. By this time the group's gaiety reached its peak, and our hosts greetings were returned with an enthusiasm which surprised even them.

There was plenty of room inside "The Club," and the representatives of the press took full advantage of it, sitting two at a table and conducting conversations across the large room. Talk ceased, however, when a young lady named Micky appeared at the microphone and started to sing with the deepest voice we've heard since Chaliapin. Seeing our surprise, a table companion whispered in our ear that Micky was the sister of Elisheva Michaeli, the Mrs. Warren of "Mrs. Warren's Profession."

The sultry Micky having finished singing of her lost lovers, and generously applauded, the group began to stagger out and into the bus again. It was close for 3 a.m., and we travelled through streets empty of people, with only the cats hurrying on their secret errands.

A scene from "Little Tel Aviv" at the "Hamam."

Expressionist Master at Bezalel

A FASCINATING exhibition of lithographs, watercolours, etchings and woodcuts by the late Emil Nolde is now on show at the Bezalel National Museum in Jerusalem. The works are from the Schocken Library collection and the Harry Rosenthal (Bezalel) collection.

Nolde, a refugee from Hitler, who died in 1956, was one of the pioneers of German Expressionism and was part of the Brucke movement in the first decade of this century. While this show of his graphics does not feature any of his violently colourful and sensual paintings, it gives one an excellent idea of his development and even includes some sketches from his formative trip to Russia and the Far East just before World War I.

Despite his distortion and emotional ferocity, Nolde was a superb draughtsman and colourist. Even the little oriental "Sailboat and Steamer" watercolour seen here attests his marvellous range of reds. His delineation of the nubile "Young Girl" shows his mastery of line, form and feeling.

However, it is the woodcuts and aquatints that in this show give the best idea of the force of early Expressionism. Nolde progressed from the quite realistic "Prophet" and other heads treated with flat *chiaroscuro* (if we may be permitted that expression) to an even flatter, more formalized use of black and white. Contrast the realistically lit "Head of a Man" with the marvellous white outline of the "Profile of a Woman", where the areas of black are no longer related to the effect of light on anatomy. His sense of composition was unerring.

Nolde was also a master of all his techniques; in this respect it is important to study the etchings and the care with which the prints have been pulled. Nolde devoted obvious care to the inking of the plate, and obtained excellent textures as a background for his drawings. The portrait of his wife is a case in point.

One marvels that such a show could be assembled from local sources. Admirers of Nolde aside, students should find this a show of both historical and technical importance.

"Italian Painting"

A FAR less exciting show at the Bezalel is the small exhibition with the grandiose title of "Italian Painting," which I trust will not mislead the schoolchildren visiting the Museum. Some of the paintings are third-rate works by second-rate 17th- and 18th-century painters and many of them are badly in need of cleaning. The Fedi Salizia "Virgin," poor enough to begin with, has been so badly repainted about the shoulders that the anatomy of the arm is distorted and the composition disturbed.

The gems of the show are two scenes from Sephardic Jewish funerals by the master of 18th-century Venetian genre, Pietro Longhi, which have not seen the light at the Bezalel for many years. Two other 18th-century Venetian landscapes by a highly competent draughtsman, Jacopo Mareschi, are very attractive, competently underpainted and then glazed to reproduce the gentle afternoon light on the magical canals and buildings. One view looks down the Grand Canal from a point just below the Ponte Accademia; the other is a view of the *piazzetta* from the front of the Church of San Marco. Visitors to Venice will recall with some amusement that the corner of the building on the right now houses shops and an enormous ice-cream parlour. The little clothing stall at the lower right of the painting can still be seen in Venice today. The distortions here in the famous giant bell tower seem to have been produced by poor re-stretching of the canvas.

The Alessandro Magnasco (1681-1747) of the "Soldiers in the Ruins" is a good example of his romantic composition and outlook, though darkened by age. The "Alpine Landscape" adjoining is attributed to his school but the background is botched and was probably left unfinished. The late-16th century "St. Ursula," attributed to Giovane Palma, is well painted and shows a derivation from Tintoretto and Veronese. This painter, who was a grand nephew of the Venetian Palma Vecchio, is represented in galleries all over Europe.

Other lesser lights on show are Jacopo Del Conte, Luca Giordano and Zuccarelli.

"City Views"

UNFORTUNATELY, space does not permit me to comment at length on a fascinating little show in the Bezalel's Print Room entitled "City Views — 17th and 18 Century Etchings." The early views of Amsterdam and Munich are delightful and there are many fascinating glimpses of the world's capitals by well and lesser known artists.

Together with the Van Gogh educational exhibition, there is much more than can be taken in on one visit to the Bezalel.

MEIR RONNEN

Down to Essentials

EXHIBITING at Beit Zvi in Ramat Gan, the veteran Israel sculptor Rudolf Lehmann once again demonstrates his unusual ability to pare certain life forms down to their most essential formal characteristics.

Taking the shapes and construction of animals as his raw material, Lehmann often achieves a degree of sculptural purity and conciseness that recalls certain zoomorphic sculptures of the Eskimos and the small portable gods of prehistoric Mexico. The similarity is further strengthened through the fact that his best works are precisely those smaller pieces which can be held in one hand and fondled by the other. The sparrow with the up-slanted tail (20) and "Frog" (5) are simply spell-binding in their sleek, solid perfection.

But the larger the works, the less perfect they are. The extreme is reached in the 150-centimetre "Stork With Frog" which we saw in the recent Autumn Gallery of the Tel Aviv Artists' Association. The painted surface of the wood fails to cover up the inexplicable crudity of this piece, and perhaps even accentuates the caricature-like quality it possesses.

This inadequacy for size is also evident in the woodcuts, and if the smaller prints had been excluded from the exhibition the obvious conclusion would have been that woodcuts are just not Lehmann's medium. The subjects are also animals, which are well designed, but Lehmann seems at a loss when confronted with larger areas: the textures are monotonous and the line used is hard and unvarying. Several very small cuts, however, and one or two others a bit larger, are in another class entirely; they possess original stylization, delicacy of execution and sensitive textures. They show gifts fully capable of making a major contribution in the field of illustration for children's literature in this country. There is certainly no logical reason why Israel children should not come in contact with first-rate art during the impressionable ages rather than have their tastes warped by the slick, cute cartoons that constitute their usual book fare.

REUVEN BERMAN

(See illustration on Page VI)

Civil Servants Show Art Efforts

A GROUP of Jerusalem Interior Ministry officials are again holding a show of the results of their pursuit of the muse, this time at the Safrai Gallery. The general technical standard has greatly risen, but with few exceptions their work still bears the stamp of the "Sunday-painter" (a loose expression in this country).

One of the few of the group advanced enough to state his intentions without niggling or hesitancy is Zvi Kaplan. Both his line and wash drawings are confident and his very restraint is his strength, particularly when viewed alongside the work of his more struggling colleagues.

Lack of Direction

Symptomatic of the lack of direction which often characterizes the amateur-in-a-hurry is the work of Menahem Dromi, who shows four paintings in four different styles — from a slick, posterish landscape to a chaotic abstraction in oils. Herein lies the rub. It matters not whether a man paints once a day or once a week or a year; what matters is whether he shows a creative personality of his own — at least if he intends to exhibit.

The only real colourist of the group is Menahem Nadiv, who paints competent figure and landscape pieces (the former after Cezanne, the latter after Yona Mach) in oils and gouache. Nadiv has a painterly touch and should now search for his own individuality.

Hanan Fevel shows some competent black-and-white studies and a flair for the dramatic with some Italian landscapes. Ya'acov Dash has five oils in varying techniques, but all handled in a lively manner, even if the colour structure is incoherent. His "Old Woman" is the most unified and rendered with authority.

Dina Reich's impressionist works are muddled and weak in perspective, although this latter failing actually adds some charm to her "Card Players." Shraga Eizenmann goes overboard with whitish passages and Ya'acov Elters is clearly a beginner. Hanania Karniel shows the only carvings, but they lack any contrast of forms: simplification is admirable, but not an end in itself.

Daniel Angelo again shows his competent caricatures and cartoons, although his Elchmann is too clumsy to merit a place. His illustration of Parkinson's Law is really funny—and eminently suited to a show by Government officials.

M.R.

Cleveland and Los Angeles UJA Leaders Tour Israel Prior to 1962 Campaigns

More than one hundred leaders of the United Jewish Appeal from Los Angeles and 32 leaders from Cleveland are currently touring Israel from the Hule Valley in the North to Eilat in the far South.

The groups are making a thorough examination of how funds raised by the U.J.A. are put to work in Israel. The members are studying immigration, reception and resettlement, agricultural development, housing, the care of children and the aged, the rehabilitation of the sick and handicapped, and the training of immigrants for agriculture and industry.

Mr. M. Edwin Weiner, Chairman of the Cleveland Survey Tour Group, and Mrs. Weiner.

On Sunday, they will be received by President Ben-Zvi. They have been or will be briefed by Dr. Giora Josephthal, Minister of Labour; Dr. Joseph Burg, Minister of Social Welfare; Mr. Abba Eban, Minister of Education; Mr. Dewey Stone, Chairman of the Jewish Agency, Inc.; Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman, Executive Vice-Chairman of the UJA; Mr. Arieh Pincus, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency; Dr. Israel Goldstein, Chairman of the Keren Hayesod; Dr. Moshe Avidor, Director-General of the Jewish Agency; Mr. Moshe Rivlin, General-Secretary of the Jewish Agency; Mr. Louis Horowitz, Director-General of Malben; Mr. Arieh Arieli, Commissioner of Inland Revenue; Mr. Max Varon, Head of the Central European Desk at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Abi Ben Ari, Director of the Government Tourist Office in Kiryat Gat; Mr. Ted Lurie, Editor of The Jerusalem Post and Mr. Sidney Applebaum, Director, Overseas Division, Central Office of Information.

Los Angeles Keymen Group leader Mr. Ted Zuckerman, General Chairman of the Cash Campaign of the Jewish Federation Council, and Mrs. Zuckerman.

LOS ANGELES

Among the members of the Keymen's group are the following leaders of the Los Angeles Jewish Welfare Federation-Council, of which the United Jewish Appeal is a major beneficiary:

MAX ABRAMS is Chairman of the Paper Products Division in the campaign.

SAMUEL F. BARBAS was 1960 Section Chairman of the Furniture Division of the campaign.

DR. MAX W. BAY is Vice-President and Chairman of the Budget and Allocations Committee and former Campaign Chairman.

JOHN S. BIREN is Co-Chairman of the Floor Covering Division.

FRANK COOPER is Chairman of the Motion Pictures Agents Division.

HERSCHEL I. DAVIS is Chairman of the Petroleum Products Division.

JULIUS FLIGELMAN is Former Chairman of the campaign of the Los Angeles Jewish Welfare Federation-Council, and Vice-President of the American Association for Jewish Education.

MRS. EUGENE GOODWIN is Co-Chairman of the Women's Division in Los Angeles.

ALLAN J. GREENBERG is Co-Chairman of the Attorney's Division.

WILLIAM M. KANE is Section Chairman — Southern Area of the campaign.

MAXWELL KAUFER is Section Chairman — Western Area.

IRVING KELLOGG is Leadership Chairman of the Professions Section of the Federation-Council.

WILLIAM S. MILIUS was 1960 Chairman — Western Section.

PERCY B. ROMAN was 1960 Chairman of the Brokers Division.

M. HILLARY SALTER is Co-Chairman of the Men's Clothing Division.

MARVIN D. SHAFER is Chairman of the Sheet Metal Division.

HOWARD P. SLATEN was 1960 Chairman of the campaign.

ROBERT WEILL was 1960 Chairman of the Attorney's Division.

LOUIS WEINSTEIN is Chairman of the Beverlywood Division of the campaign.

CLEVELAND

DR. HAROLD BILSKY is Co-Chairman of the Physicians Division of the Cleveland campaign and active in Cleveland's Young Leadership Development Programme. He is 44 years old and is accompanied by his wife.

EDWIN N. BLONDER is the Treasurer of H. Blonder Co., manufacturers of paints. Co-Chairman of the Oils & Paints Division of the Cleveland campaign and a participant in their Leadership Development Training Programme. He is 40 years old. Mrs. Blonder (Shirley) is accompanying him.

SOL B. BORSTEIN is President of Seaway Foods Inc. (wholesale grocers) and is Co-Chairman of the Food Division of the Cleveland campaign. He is accompanied by his wife, Ruth.

LESTER COLBERT is the Executive Vice-President of Harry Fischer Associates, manufacturers of electrical equipment. He gives active leadership in the Manufacturers Division in the campaign. Mrs. Colbert is accompanying him.

MARTIN FRIEDMAN is the President of the Monart Steel Co., and an active worker in the Steel & Metals Division of the campaign. He is also Chairman of the local Israel Bonds chapter. He is accompanied by his wife, Lucille.

ALVIN N. HAAS, President of Radio and Electric Co. and Bud Radio, Inc., is an active worker in the Manufacturers Division of the Cleveland campaign. He was in Israel last year and is especially interested in the Technion. He is accompanied by his wife, Barbara.

ROBERT L. HERMAN, a co-owner and general manager of the Titan Steel Co., is active in the Steels & Metals Division in Cleveland. He is 43 and is accompanied by Mrs. Herman.

ROBERT L. HOROVITZ is president of both the Washington Federal Savings and Republic Plumbing & Heating Co. He is Vice-Chairman of the Bankers & Brokers Division of the Cleveland campaign and a member of the Leadership Training Programme. Mr. Horovitz, who is 38, is accompanied by his wife, Florence.

WILBUR J. LEVIN is an investment associate in the real estate firm of Realty Shares Inc., and is active in the Building & Real Estate Division of the Cleveland campaign. Mr. Levin, who is 36, is accompanied by his wife.

JACK MALAMUD, who is active in the Oils and Paints Division of the Cleveland campaign, is President of the Malco Petroleum Company. He is 51 and is accompanied by Mrs. Malamud.

BERNARD PLISSKIN is President of the National Plumbing Co. and a worker in the Builders Division of the Cleveland campaign. He is 43. Mrs. Plisskin (Helen) accompanies him.

HERBERT REBMAN is the owner of Rebman Photo Service, and an active worker in the Printers and Advertising Division of the Cleveland campaign. He is 51 and is accompanied by Mrs. Rebman.

MORTON SOSS heads the firm of Morton Soss and Associates, certified public accountants. He is 52. Mrs. Soss (Betty) is accompanying him.

JAMES STONE, who is President of Aluminium Smelting and Refining Company, is active in the Steels & Metals Division of the campaign. He is 50 and is accompanied by his wife.

M. EDWIN WEINER is President of the Chesterfield Steel Service Co. He is Chairman of the Steels and Metals Division of the campaign, as well as a member of the Planning Committe of the Welfare Fund. He is 43 and is accompanied by Mrs. Weiner (Ena). They were in Israel last year.

JOSEPH S. WINSTON is an Executive Staff Member of the Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland and is acting as the tour coordinator for the group. He is 48 years old. Mrs. Winston (Jeanne) is accompanying him.

(Communicated by the Jewish Agency for Israel)

SHAW'S "MRS. WARREN'S PROFESSION" AT THE HABIMAH . . REVIEWED BY IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

The Worst of Shaw

WHEN "Mrs. Warren's Profession" was released by the censors in England after eight years of consideration, George Bernard Shaw was delighted that he had succeeded in "startling all but the strongest-headed of the London theatre critics clean out of the practice of their profession." He was referring to "the hysterical tumult of protest, of moral panic, of involuntary and frantic confession of sin, of horror of conscience" and a great deal more in the same vein which the critics apparently displayed.

Today, some 60 years later, times have changed, and critics have either less conscience or more purity. They have only been startled by the realization that "Mrs. Warren's Profession" is a poor play whose preachings are presented by a set of stereotypes bearing little semblance of real people. Even Shaw's almost infallible sense of theatre seems to be missing from the play, and his wit and cleverness are lost in the welter of obvious sermons. Of course, some of the heaviness is due to the completely uninspired production at the Habimah, but even with the best of productions, "Mrs. Warren's Profession" remains a play of dubious merit. Why Habimah chose it out of the wealth of Shaw's plays is a mystery which it would be too hard to try and solve.

Shaw claimed that he tired of writing pleasant plays and turned to plays unpleasant in this he succeeded to a surprising degree, for "Mrs. Warren's Profession" is a very unpleasant play. It deals not only with high commerce in prostitution and capitalist immorality, but adds liberal overtones of incest as well. Mrs. Warren, a lady of so-called easy virtue, has risen in her profession and manages a series of pleasant "hotels" in various European capitals. With the financial backing of Sir George Crofts, who enjoys a 35 per cent income from his investment, she prospers, and is able to give her daughter a good education at Cambridge and keep her in luxury.

Vivie, the daughter, is one of Shaw's most inhuman inspirations. In her he has anticipated the electronic brain by a half century. She is a rapid calculator with no use at all for art, music, scenery, or beauty in any form. There are a few "bugs" in the machinery of this maiden which are ironed out before the final curtain. She has a few lapses when she gets sentimental over the charming Frank, son of the Reverend Charles Gardener. For a brief interval she is tricked into sympathy for her mother when she learns that she was driven into prostitution by poverty. On one occasion she breaks down and admires the moonlit night. But a series of incidents puts a stop to all of this nonsense.

Over-Dramatic Plot

For some inexplicable reason the villainous middle-aged Crofts wants to marry Vivie. Although he is a miserly man, he is willing to pay handsomely for the privilige of having her grace his handsome home and be a hostess in the respectable British society to which he belongs. When Vivie spurns him, he turns on her viciously and tells her that her playmate Frank is her brother, since Mrs. Warren had had an affair with the Reverend Samuel some 20 years back. Being good at arithmetic, she gets the point. She also learns through Crofts that her mother is still raking in the profits through her management of the "hotels" in Europe. These revelations put "finis" to her relationships with both Frank and her mother. The moon goes down, thus finishing her brief admiration of the night. Vivie becomes what she has been throughout — a perfect piece of machinery — and she goes about her figures with an air of contentment and a sigh of relief.

Tamar Robins and Eva Michaeli alternate in playing the role of Mrs. Warren. I saw Eva Michaeli do the part. I often wonder if Miss Michaeli does not grow weary of playing the wicked and shady lady even though she does it very well indeed. As Mrs. Warren she is vivid and vital as she should be, but she is so flamboyantly an advertisement for her trade that it is astounding that Vivie had to be told her occupation. Even the Vicar's wife knew, without being told. Of course, being what she is, Shaw gives her all of the best and most telling lines in the play, and Miss Michaeli takes full advantage of the chance given her. She is refreshingly frank in the enjoyment of her profession, in her extravagant clothes and the gaiety of her life. To Shaw's credit, he does not make her the traditional prostitute with a heart of unalloyed gold. He allows a little dross to seep in when he makes her slightly vicious and rapacious.

Zaharira Harifai is a new face at the Habimah. She is quite satisfactory as the no-nonsense, innocent Vivie. One can almost believe that she prefers figures to beaux. It is more difficult to believe that three men are eagerly waiting about anxious to marry her. Raphael Klatzkin plays the artistic Praed, who is an ardent admirer of both Mrs. Warren and her daughter. Despite some terribly outlandish clothes, he does a fairy creditable job with the part. Yosef Banai acts the part of Frank Gardner. This is a part that Mr. Banai plays on every occasion, no matter what the role calls for. He is supposed to represent irresistable youth, charm, and uninhibited gall. The gall is there, but as for the charm, he is much to fatuous and silly to carry conviction. Shmuel Rudensky is good as the arch-villain Crofts. The unfortunate Reverend Samuel is unfortunately played by Aryeh Kutai.

Director Josef Cristoff has only fleetingly captured the atmosphere. The unpleasant aspects are all there, but the intervals of lightness, the fun and games which are a minor but important part of the play are handled with a heavy hand. The settings by Lidya Pincus-Gani are not very satisfactory. They are workable, but completely out of mood. The English rectory adjoining a 13th-century church has a backdrop of Japanese trees and there is a bamboo frame around the door. This and other lapses in both settings and costumes do not help the play very much.

Zaharira Harifai as "Vivie" in Shaw's "Mrs. Warren."

Haifa Artists Hold Autumn Exhibition

OBJECTIVELY and without local chauvinism, it may be said that the Autumn Exhibition of the Painters and Sculptors Association, Haifa Branch, at Chagall House, is a very creditable show and that its healthiest aspect is the almost consistent average. Although there are no brilliant works on exhibition, several of them would merit a description which the review of a collective exhibition does not permit. The biggest improvement is in the field of abstract painting — until a short time ago a spot so weak in Haifa painting as to lead one to doubt whether these artists had any aptitude for it. First and foremost among the gouaches are Dror's well balanced vertical "Composition," and then Kook's "Landscape" for its control of space. R. Rubin's "Ein Kerem Garden," basically plum colour, lacks contrast.

Personal Abstracts

The oil abstracts reveal the beginnings of a personal touch in abstract. Steingold ("Rockets") poises his light against dark colours; Balasha and Meir emphasize their uses of colour; J. Weiss obtains an arrangement of red and black. Achias interwoven forms. Odes compactness. Leibl a rough outlining of his "Figures," and Chasan composition. Rosenberger, far too overpowering, holds "Garden" within black lines.

Despite the marked progress in abstraction, one still feels that Haifa's true forte lies in realism, and although there is no sign of a local style or school, there is polish among the variety. Outstanding is Glass's "Hanging Fish", uneasy in its open mouth, domineering in its body. Expressionist without Expressionist distortion. Medli's "Still Life—Fishes" is an excellent gesture of the primitive and the naturalist, with its fish harmoniously falling into line with the cloth folds. Grossbard has been quite successful over "Courtyard" in his intimate manner; Abret ("Open Window") has a powerful composition which I think could be smoother; Ben-Menahem is forceful; Greenberg, who really started from scratch again, shows steady improvement towards a valid realism; A. Yaskiel represents the type of painter who, from modernism has changed over to straightforward landscapes; yet I feel that, in view of his love for colour, this is not his final word. Magalnik in two entirely different themes, a landscape and a street scene, shows himself very structurally strong. Schiffer's "Still Life" is not as good as the work she has been displaying lately at Ein Hod.

I also believe Ben-Jacob could have done better with a more distinctive design; and Tauber, partly by concentrating on a bright blue and a looser knit style, has lost the claustrophobia which constituted the attraction of her earlier work. Hass's "Mediterranean" is a question of planes with perhaps a leaning to the abstract, just as lightly as you sense it in Citron's decorative trees. Arbel's "Fish" does not convey the striking effect of a similar subject on a previous occasion. Kandel gets in a good analytical portrait of a long-necked girl; and "Yemenite Girl" again proves that, in portraiture, bravura suits Baum best. Barli-Joel's "Nude in Blue" has a good head, but the arms and torso are flaccidly moulded. Greenfield's drawing "Nude" owes a good deal to distortion and its position on the paper. Arbitman's coloured woodcut "Figures on a Bridge" has a perpendicular strength about it, while at the opposite extreme from this realism stands Rothman's "Totem," a touch of *art nouveau* fantasy which I have remarked in Jewish artists from abroad but not much here.

Now for a few landscapes: Witman's "Haifa Landscape" has an appealing breadth and also sparser arrangement of planes than in the fuller "Carmel Landscape" of Nessati which is well composed. Another good composition is Segall's "French Landscape" An, especially good one is Medsini's "Segovia," beginning from the rounded well at the foot and rising to the almost disappearing pinnacle of the tower.

Changed Styles

I have left to the end another interesting angle of the exhibition: artists who have changed their style and, in doing so, seem to have gained.

Laufer (especially in "Lizards") has adopted a system of very clean bright colour areas, which, in spite of their clarity, are not oversharply harmonized. Sartani also has moved to a style in bright reds and blues ("Stadium"), and I wonder if it is not too far-fetched to perceive a distant echo of Dufy, further away than the closer connection of Lieblich's harbour, "Landscape in U.S.A." (47), more self-confident work than she has done in the past. This brings us to another "Seascape," that of Zaliouk, not exactly a new style but much firmer where the deep blue accompanies the dark ships (again the ghost of Dufy may be about). And then to Lavie's "On Mt. Carmel," naturalist more than realist but very well built up.

Some of the sculpture might have been much better (incidentally the catalogue omits the materials used). Trua Bratt has a fine classic "Young Baruch." "Portrait" is a bit too sharp-featured); and Alroi's "Head" and "Standing Woman," both in wood, possess a look of demure modesty. Cheichman's "Mother and Child" is not bad, massive but economically articulated; and Segal's "Movement" catches a pose fixed in time. Heidecker's two pieces are a matter of form and even more abstract but forcedly recherché in their contours are Riemer's three pieces. Goldman's "Calves" are very much bulls and I could not discover the youth which might be expected from a realist study of the young.

Liquornik and Shtokman

HAIFA has also two smaller exhibitions of paintings.

At the Cafe Ritz, M. Liquornik shows pastels and oils, of which I prefer the former for several reasons. For one, they are less raw than the oils and, in view of a gentle sense of colour ("Jacaranda") combined with an eye for composition ("Street in Cassis," among others), he is probably more suited to the subdued medium of pastels. The style of all his work is naturalistic, but "Child's Head," a charcoal drawing, has possibilities in its attempt at characterization.

Equally naturalistic are the oils of G. Shtokman at Beit Ha'oman, Rehov Leventin. They include still lifes, chiefly flowers, and landscapes, done in bright colours with some ideas of arrangement. These are the sort of paintings that one is apt to pass by impatiently. But remarking the painter's rich imaginativeness, one may also reflect that, given the benefit of systematic training in essentials, he might accomplish more.

M.

TEL AVIV EXHIBITIONS

Partly-Revealed Young Talent

THE ZOA House is showing the work of a very promising young painter. He is Alec Borenstein, of Tel Aviv, who will be 20 in January and has been drawing and painting since he was a child. He started taking art lessons about four years ago from Schwartzman, was granted a scholarship by the America-Israel Cultural Federation, and in 1959 entered the Avni Institute of Painting. He did not stay long at the Institute "because of (artistic) differences of opinion." And from his exhibition, it is clear that Borenstein has his own ideas; he is no follower of popular modes.

There are 40 paintings on show, most in oils but a few in watercolours. Borenstein has a natural facility for drawing, and revels in colour. He uses colour somewhat crudely, to be sure—screaming yellows, reds and oranges are a bit overwhelming—but time will probably discipline him. He is interested in the world around him, obviously fascinated by its innumerable shapes and forms and by the attitudes and expressions of human beings — he leans strongly towards caricature in his portraits and figure studies. And in nearly all his paintings one feels that he is searching for the underlying pattern. His works in general have the exuberance and spontaneity of youth.

Borenstein's feeling for pattern and for movement allied with colour can be noted in such works as "The Storks' Lake" (9) and "Horses in a Field" (2). His feeling for character is displayed in such portraits as "My Brother" (19), while the "Drunkard" (21) — with the boldly painted man leering and stretching out a clutching hand, and the drunkenly tilted table and bottle — shows that, at his best, he can combine an idea with pictorial expression.

On the debit side, he obviously finds it difficult to carry through a whole composition; many of the works are no more than sketches — lively, but not taken far enough. But he has real talent and if he can only find the master who will reveal him to himself, he should go far.

SARAH WILKINSON

Israeli Writes German Bestseller

By A. YANIV

YA'AKOV KLEIN

THE 64-year-old Israeli whose epic work "When Man Fled From a Lion" topped the best-seller list in Germany despite its relatively high price (26 marks) and its length (887 pp.), has returned to his home in Natanya. Last week he was guest of the Berlin Municipality; extracts from his book were read at an official reception. The book has been translated into nine languages and will appear simultaneously in London, New York, and Paris.

Ya'akov Klein, known to most residents of Natanya as a diamond merchant and lover of horses, is no newcomer to the field of letters. He has been a journalist ever since he left high school and has also published books.

In spring of 1920, while studying law in Czernowitz, he volunteered to report for an American newspaper chain on the pogroms being carried out against the Jews of the Ukraine by Petliura's bands. To do this, he swam the Dneiper 11 times—knowing all the while that the firing squad awaited him if the Rumanian authorities caught him. When eventually caught, he had a series of hair's breadth escapes which themselves would make a good adventure story.

Only years later, after the general amnesty, did he return to his native Rumania. In 1934, he once again caused a sensation when, on a mission for Rumania's leading newspaper, he rode 6,000 kilometres on horseback through Europe. The news of the murder of Dollfuss reached him in a village on the Yugoslav-Austrian border. He was the last journalist to interview Masaryk.

Love for Horses

Ya'akov Klein's passport now contains his pen name Haparash (Cavalryman). This reflects his love of horses. When recounting his adventures during his 6,000 kilometre journey, he affectionately speaks of his horse. Golden Boy was the main character in his first novel, which appeared in 1937 and for whose filming negotiations are now in progress.

Horses have always been a part of Ya'akov Klein's life. When the Russians entered Bukovina, Klein the "capitalist" became a carter. Again in 1946, when he came to Palestine and was unable to find a job in the German-language press here, he opened up a riding school in Natanya. Later he sold his stables and took up the less romantic vocation of diamond merchant.

He began writing the novel he has been dreaming about after his only son lost his life in the Defence Forces. He originally intended to write a book whose central theme was love.

Changing Partners

The plot is based on an exchange of mates (husbands and wives) under gruelling conditions and threats of death on the one hand and in comparative safety on the other. The time is the period of chaos which set in after Poland surrendered after only 17 days of war in 1939. Mr. Klein peopled this plot with the numerous characters he had met during his adventurous life and the novel grew to 3,000 pages. He then cut it by a third, and the publisher cut it again.

It took two years to write the book, under difficult circumstances. Part of the time Mr. Klein was ill and in hospital. He continued writing relentlessly, as one possessed. After it was completed he submitted the manuscript to publishers in Switzerland and the U.S. and even offered chapters to the magazine "Der Monat." But time and again it was rejected until it reached the Director of the Berlin publishers, Fischer, who summoned Mr. Klein to tell him how impressed he was with the work.

The book had almost unprecedented success with a pre-publication sale of 7,500 copies, and it immediately caused a sensation by soaring to the top of the best-seller list. Fame has led to the publication of an anthology of Jewish jokes compiled by Mr. Klein. A book club in Germany has signed an agreement to purchase 500,000 copies of the novel.

Mr. Klein has already signed an agreement for the second volume of the novel entitled "Ararat," which will deal with the World War II period. He has now returned to Natanya, to write it.

RUDI LEHMAN: "Frog"
From the sculptors current Ramat Gan exhibition, reviewed on page V.

FAITH IN A FERMENT OF SLAUGHTER

By Arthur C. Jacobs

DESTINY OF FIRE, by Zoe Oldenbourg. Translated from the French by Peter Green. Gollancz, 18/—.

MME. Oldenbourg's novel is based on the history of the Cathars or Albigensians, a heretical Christian sect of the Middle Ages. Though the sect was fairly widespread in Europe — in the Balkans, in Italy, in Flanders — Mme. Oldenbourg has chosen to write of its concentration in Languedoc (Southern France), where at the beginning of the 13th century the Northern Frenchmen at the instigation of the Pope waged what was known as the Albigensian Crusade to return the heretically infected province to the true Catholic faith.

So brutally was the crusade conducted, that all tangible remains of Catharism perished, and it survives, in the shadowy way it does, as something of personality rather than of known doctrine or practice. Indeed, Mme. Oldenbourg in an introductory note writes: "Historically, they had to be forgotten; and their absolute pacifism paralysed them when it came to direct action."

However, this much is known of them — that they denied God's creation of the world, and the incarnation of Christ, as well as all the sacraments of the Church except baptism, believing that love of God is won through as complete a renunciation as possible of this world, since it is the instrument of the Devil.

A Martyrology

This creed, of course, had serious political consequences, and it led frequently to martyrdom at the stake, which they embraced as the consummation of their faith. Mme. Oldenbourg calls her novel 'a martyrology'.

It centres round an imagined family of Languedoc nobility, and traces their very diverse understanding of the application of their compassionate yet formidable creed. It is told in a bare, grave style, imbued with real scholarship, yet not without humour, which becomes more and more spare as the portrayal of steeled faith in a ferment of slaughter develops.

There are many moving scenes, particularly of martyrdom, and many finely argued passages of religious dialogue. I am not sure, however, that the fine gravity of the novel's style fully contains the experience of a group of religiously tied people under persecution.

Characters Over-Refined

I feel that in spite of the humane irony of her writing (we are never sure precisely how much the authoress means to be identified with the difficult submissiveness of the Cathar martyrs) Mme. Oldenbourg tends to over-refine the grace and spirituality of her characters. It seems to me that in situations like those of the Cathars, a good deal more of the ugliness, the helplessness and bruising self-awareness of the victimized is thrown up than she allows for.

This feeling is heightened rather by the fact that the novel almost exclusively traces the fortunes of members of the nobility. I wish that more of the texture of the lives of the common people had been worked in.

However, Mme. Oldenbourg's serious vision reveals much to be grateful for. Her work extends beyond what is usually meant by a historical novel.

RETURN TO MIDDLE CLASS

By Arie Bet-Or

A FLEECE OF LAMBS by Lionel Hale. Jonathan Cape, London. 16s.
BEWARE OF MIDNIGHT by John Welcome. Faber and Faber, London. 223 pp. 16s.
MEN AND ANGELS by Robin White. The Bodley Head, London. 256 pp. 16s.
(All available on loan at the British Council Library, Tel Aviv.)

"A Fleece of Lambs" is an unusual English first novel. Its author is neither a young, nor a particularly angry man and for the theme of this gentle comedy, he has gone back to that former mainstay of English fiction — the upper middle class. The Lambs — father, mother and five children — draw enough from their old-established law publishing firm to permit a comfortable life in a genuine Regency residence in Regents Park; they have a cottage in the country, run two cars and the youngsters are sent to good, costly schools.

The father, while running the publishing house with wise benevolence, is less sure of himself when it comes to governing his family. It is hardly surprising that he comes off second-best in his exchanges with his offspring. His 16-year-old daughter's first romance, with an 18-year-old secondary school boy, leaves poor Mr. Lamb completely out of his depth. But he comes back into his own when the whole family sets off on its long and carefully planned motoring holiday in Spain.

In contrast to their comfortable life in London, he pilots them through a succession of mean, dirty hotels, not even listed in the guide books. Why?

"Mr. Lamb longed with passion for his family to be hardy travellers. All during the sea-crossing from Dover to Boulogne he had tried to impress his over-excited and under-attentive brood that there was to be none of this coddling and pampering and cotton-woolling . . . Live tough — sleep is best on hard beds think of Stevenson and his Pyrenean donkey — remember Oliver Goldsmith and his flute — get the feel of the country — this had been the scattered burden of his song. At the end of it, Claude (aged five) had burst into vociferous tears . . . 'Take me home!' cried Claude with pitiful wisdom . . ."

The basis of this kind of book is characterization and in this Mr. Hale has succeeded admirably. Father, mother and most of the children are drawn with satiric affection and in spite of the frequent laughs and chuckles, the reader is left feeling that in one of those fine houses on the edge of Regents Park there is a family named Lamb.

Thrills in Spain

SPAIN is also the scene of some of the action of "Beware of Midnight". Here, too, the main protagonist is English, he even appears to be upper-middle class, but the book deals with a completely different world. It is a thriller, gripping and good of its kind. Its hero, having been to prison for a crime he did not commit, has buried himself in a sleepy Irish town. His efforts to find a new life there are foiled, so he sets out to clear his name. The action moves back to England and on to Spain. There are beautiful women, strong drink and an underground Nazi plot. Even if it falls short of being great literature, this is a difficult book to put down.

Discovering India

"MEN and Angels" is the most serious novel of the three. Because its sights are set the highest, its shortcomings are also the most marked. It is the story of a young India-born American, the son of a missionary. He goes back to the subcontinent of his birth to find out what happened to his father. At university in America he had made friends with an Indian and soon after arrival in India goes to live with him and his large family. This gives Mr. White an opportunity to show us life in modern, post-British India. Needless to say the young American falls in love with an American girl and from his experiences we learn something of the country's courting habits. In the end he also finds out about his father's fate.

Inevitably "Men and Angels" falls between two stools. E.M. Forster's "A Passage to India", while also showing the reader something about the Indians, was mainly concerned with the British there, of whom it provided a devastating study. On the other hand, a number of Indian writers have, in the past few years, published novels about their country, of an authenticity and depth completely unmatched by the book under review.

Judging by the book-jacket, there would seem to be an element of auto-biography in this story. Mr. White certainly succeeds in imparting the flavour of modern India. To continue the metaphor, however, one gets the feeling that his curry, genuine though it may be, originates from the supermarket shelf, rather than the street-markets of Bombay.

Three Fullstops in Search Of Self-Expression

THREE fullstops got together one day, and struck up a conversation.

"How's life? What's new?"

"Oh, nothing very special."

"Still standing at the end of a sentence?"

"The very end."

"I too..."

"The injustice of it," says First Fullstop. "They think of us only then, when the sentence is completely finished. We never get a chance to say anything."

"That's just it," Second Fullstop breaks in. "And I

so want to get into an unfinished sentence, to express myself properly...

"They wouldn't let you, would they?" First Fullstop reflects wistfully. "— — — Take you for an error and delete you. Oh, I know all about it."

"But what if we try all together?" Third Fullstop breaks in. "Separately, perhaps, none of us counts for much, but all three..."

"That's an idea! You all game?"

"The collective is a great force — you see that written everywhere."

"If we could only find an appropriate sentence!"

The three fullstops, now on the alert, begin to follow the text carefully: this sentence — finished, that one — finished... Here!

The fullstops throw themselves into an unfinished sentence and, calmly, as though nothing untoward had occurred, line up behind the last word.

Next Word, which had been on the verge of leaving Nib to assume its rightful place in the sentence, suddenly notices a fullstop.

"Hey! Where do you come from? You weren't standing here!

"I certainly was!" Third Fullstop declares.

"Nonsense! You couldn't have been standing here!"

Here Second Fullstop intervenes: "Please don't create a scene! He's been standing behind me, personally. And as for you, I somehow don't seem to recollect having seen you before.

"But you hadn't been standing there either!" cries Word, dangling indignantly from the point of Nib.

"He was not?" First Fullstop enters the conversation, feigning consternation. "Come to your senses! He's been alongside of me all the time!"

Word sees that there's no end to these fullstops, and, with all the strong words he knows running through his mind, retreats into Inkwell.

And the fullstops stand there, quivering with suppressed mirth: so three fullstops in a sentence mean something, after all!

Translated from the Russian by GEORGE LEONOV.

From a September issue (No. 36, of the Moscow popular literary and political weekly, "Ogonyok." Illustration by L. Samollov.

Religion, Race and Prejudice

By A. SHILOH

COMMON SENSE ABOUT RELIGION by John Hadham. Victor Gollancz Ltd., London. 1961. 176 pp. 12/6.
COMMON SENSE ABOUT RACE by Philip Mason. Victor Gollancz Ltd., London, 1961. 173 pp. 12/6.
A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DIGEST OF RESEARCH ON PREJUDICE IN CHILDREN, prepared by H. Hahn and E.E. Davis. Unesco Youth Institute, Munich. 100 pp.

JOHN Hadham is the pen-name of James Parkes, the eminent authority on Jewish-Christian relations. In this book, something of a misnomer, he studies the structure, practices and beliefs of one religion — Christianity. He is quite frank in his appraisal of its shortcomings, particularly its formal structure, and he is prepared to recognize the legitimacy of religions other than his own. Revelations and a life after death (in which he does not believe) are considered as useful hypotheses for studying Christianity.

Much of this has been said before, but Hadham phrases it in an expressive English and his manner is most refreshing—nearly always clear, generally frank, and often witty.

* * *

PHILIP Mason, after years in the Indian Civil Service, spent five years as head of the department in Chatham House studying race relations, and since 1958 has been Director of the Institute of Race Relations.

He has written a sincere, well-meaning book on the problems of race definition and classification, and the dangers of racial prejudice and discrimination.

He suggests that instead of asking: "Would you like your daughter to marry a black man?" it might be far more intelligent to ask: "Would you like your son to marry a Rhesus negative woman?" or a woman whose I.Q. is below 90.

Unfortunately, Mason is not too optimistic as to how frequently his suggested question will be asked. In Britain today, he believes, about one-tenth of the population are free from prejudice, about one-tenth are strongly prejudiced, and perhaps 80 per cent are prejudiced to some extent.

To improve this gloomy situation, Mason argues that countries such as Britain should enact legislation to outlaw discrimination. He has no illusions as to the limitations of such legislation but he points out, the culture which condones racial discrimination is far more dangerous than the culture which condemns it, legally and actively.

The above two books are intended for the interested layman and they stand as positive, useful contributions. The work of Hahn and Davis, unfortunately, is on another level. The authors state that they were asked to prepare a bibliography of research on prejudice in children for "a meeting of experts in prejudice in children."

This collection contains a number of serious limitations and it would be interesting to know how the experts fared with it. It would be even more interesting to know how the Unesco Youth Institute could have sponsored it.

SCIENCE TEACHERS AID

Two new editions, in Singhalese and Tamil, have recently been issued of the "Unesco Source Book for Science Teaching" which, since it was first published in 1956, has become one of the Organization's best-sellers. It is also being prepared in Hebrew.

The handbook was planned to help science teachers in all parts of the world by providing them with instructions for improvising scientific apparatus from simple, everyday objects which can be found in almost any region. It also offers the teacher a wide range of experiments which can be performed with this "home-made" apparatus.

(UNESCO)

HOSPITAL TENSIONS

THE INTERNS by Richard Frede. Heinemann, London, 1961. 272 pp. 18s.

MANY good books have been written about doctors, nurses and patients, but for authenticity of background, careful details, realistic and witty dialoque, and sharp characterization this book stands alone. The stories, for there is no one foremost protagonist, are of little interest. It is the overall picture that counts.

As everywhere in the civilized world, there is a high percentage of Jews among the interns. There is also an astonishing amount of quite open anti-semitism. For instance, take a resident physician named Stein complaining in the hospital restaurant to a friend:

"You know I assisted just now at an emergency abdominal section? You know the guy I assisted — who shall remain nameless—cut a few too many bleeders? You know he started calling me kike and yid?"

"So?" said Bloomberg.

"So? Nothing!"

"Exactly," Bloomberg said pleasantly. "There are people, and there are people who aren't such people."

"You mean that kind of thing doesn't make you mad?"

"What'd you do about it?" Bloomberg said pleasantly, continuing to eat.

"Do? Do? What could I do? I was assisting the bastard! So I assisted him."

"All right. Drink your coffee."

"Drink your coffee, he says," to Lew (a Gentile intern).

"Or so slug the man," Bloomberg said equably.

"Oh, boy" Stein said. "I thought you were a Jew. Now I find you're a psychiatric case, you've been breathing too much of your own dream stuff."

Bloomberg had finished eating. He turned full face to Stein. "You didn't do anything, right?"

"Yeah?"

"Is this the first time you've run into this sort of thing?"

"Hell no! Listen, I had some of the highest marks in my class. And three med. schools refused to even grant me an interview."

"Stein, these institutions have a number of pressures on them... Those are the facts of life... There's only one thing we can do. It's the same way that's always been open — since as far back as there was history of this sort of thing. The only way. You've just to be a little bit better than the next man."

Naturally these tensions — which occur all through the book, are of more interest to Jewish readers than to others. A great many other problems are aired, such as the doctor-patient relationship, the love life of nurse and doctor, the hard life of the intern who, as the author says in a quotation from the medical dictionary, is in a manner of speaking interned, imprisoned.

The book holds you from first to last, in spite of the absence of plot.

PAULA ARNOLD

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

POET Avraham Shlonsky's Hebrew translation of "Virgin Soil" by Mikhail Sholokhov has just appeared in two volumes as **Karka Betula** קרקע בתולה (Sifriyat Poalim). The novel deals with one of the most difficult transition periods in the history of the USSR, the collectivization process of the Russian village in the early 'thirties, over the violent opposition of the peasant population, and particularly that of the Don Cossacks.

The novel's hero, Semion Davidov, is chairman of a collective in one of the villages. "Virgin Soil" is the story of his success in overcoming the many difficulties on the way to collectivization.

It appears that Semion, who represents the Soviet metal worker, is closely modelled on a Soviet Jew, Abba ben-Aharon Plotkin, who lives in Moscow today and is manager of a cement factory.

This fact came to light recently through the research of Alexander Flashkov, who published a paper about the people serving as models for Sholokhov's literary types. From "Literaturnaya Gazeta" we learn, moreover, that Plotkin has written his memoirs, shortly to be published in Moscow, of the period covered by Sholokhov, describing his meetings with the author and their joint work for the Party.

In an interview with journalists and writers, however, Abba Plotkin strongly rejected the title of the "living Davidov". "It is true," Plotkin argues, "that many details in Davidov's biography closely follow my own, but that is only a part of the picture. The perfect artistic creation of the figure of Davidov is much more complex. Sholokhov's heroes are real; and many people could recognize themselves in his books."

Plotkin went on to praise Sholokhov's democratic and humanistic approach as well as his own simple way of life on the banks of the Don. "Sholokhov," he added, "regards himself as a devoted pupil of Maxim Gorky, and like him loved the simple man, recognizing the inner beauty in even the basest of his fellow creatures."

Thirty years ago or so, Plotkin informed his audience, he had indeed been a metal worker in Leningrad, whence he was sent among the Don peasants to carry out the Party's policy in the Russian village. *N.S.*

* * *

A COLLECTION or humorous tales originating in American Negro slave lore has been gathered under the title of **Perahim Bemish'ol Ha'avdut** פרחים במשעול העבדות (Flowers on the Path of Slavery, Eked, Tel Aviv, arranged and translated by Adir Cohen, lettering and illustrations by Ziva Shisha, 36 pp.). The humour revealed in these short stories is naive and straightforward rather than witty, but very charming nevertheless.

As is usual with Eked publications, much effort has gone into the external appearance of the book, and it seems therefore the more of a waste that the translation is so very incompetent. In short stories such as these, form and style are so completely inseparable from content, the Negro's indolence, his sparkling eyes and slow grin of triumph at outwitting the white man should shimmer through each slangy expression and turn of phrase. These ought to have been translated by someone able to keep the original flavour. As it is, both the sadness and the fun will be lost on the Hebrew reader. *M.A.*

. . . and English

AFTER the war, when it was felt that the Hitler myth had still not been finally scotched, a number of investigations were set in motion to determine the actual fate of Hitler. One such investigator was the U.S. Justice Musmanno, who reported on some of the incidental information he gleaned at the Eichmann Trial. A more scholarly piece of research came from Oxford's professor of history, Hugh Trevor-Roper (who himself attended the early days of the Trial), and his now-classic **The Last Days of Hitler** (Berkley Medallion Books; 75 cents) summarizes his findings.

This is a completely absorbing work whose findings have been authenticated by subsequent evidence (much of Trevor-Roper has been taken over by Shirer in his work on the Third Reich). The vivid portraits of the Nazi leaders are penetrating and would be incredible were they not true. The seemingly monolithic state was held together by the hypnotic power of one man, himself partly under the thumb of a quack doctor, with astrology playing a large role in determining policy. The demonic Hitler, who was governed by a lust for blood (except in his own presence) was surrounded by second-rate stooges with their private empires, private armies and private intelligence services.

Overwhelming evidence is produced of Hitler's last days in his Berlin bunker, of his self-inflicted death and his ceremonial cremation. The *eminence grise* during the last year of his life was Bormann (Himmler faded right out) whom Trevor-Roper tends to regard as dead. One of the concomitant mysteries is why the Russians tried in 1945 to obscure the apparently clear facts about Hitler's last days.

Trevor-Roper points out the Nazi leaders to the end never understood the real certainty of their ruin. Isolated for 12 years, they had long ceased to understand—if they ever had understood — the politics, ideas and habits of mind of other nations. And one of the remarkable side-stories is the struggle during these last days for Hitler's succession in the belief that the Third Reich could still be salvaged. *G. W.*

* * *

THE crazy and oddly harmless world of New York burlesque of the roaring 'twenties is brought to life by Rowland Barber's **The Night They Raided Minsky's** (Avon, 60c.). The events leading up to the memorable evening (when Mme. Fifi brought the house and the cops down by baring the first bust in burlesque) are described in detail. The author takes the Minsky family back beyond Minsk. But it is the blow by blow account of the great night itself that makes the book, seen through the eyes of the audience, the showgirls, the detectives, the decency league secretary, the very different members of the Minsky family. Even the incredibly ham jokes and slapstick routines are rendered in precise detail and the tragi-comedy denouement seems inevitable.

The Lower East Side and Brooklyn have never been the same since the "Night," which is perhaps something to be thankful for. But for an accurate account of the hotsie-totsie shimmy and the hootchy-cootch, this is definitely the gayest source.

* * *

THE bone-shaking, off-beat, slavering, energy-nervous, never-sit-still or stop travelling or drinking or making love hipster of Beat Poet Jack Kerouac's "On the Road" is entirely absent from his latest novel **Maggie Cassidy**. The beats of his "The Subterraneans," whitening in their slug caverns are also absent. Subtitled "A Love Story" by Avon Books (50c.) Kerouac's latest novel is devoted to the young squares who grow up like most other lower-middle-class children. Jack, the 16-year-old French Canadian hero is selected for never consummated, never sublimated, never forgotten first love by a girl a year older than himself. Ripe for both sacred and profane love, Maggie is unable to coax either out of her bewildered young choice. All she succeeds in doing is opening his eyes and heart to the fact that he is no longer a child. Jack never really succeeds in combining and facing all his emotions. When he loves her, he cannot take her; when he gets to wanting her, he no longer loves her. Maggie and Jack and their world of school track-meets, ballrooms, ice-skating and party kissing games are poised tenderly and shatteringly between childhood and adulthood.

The gentle touch is surprising in the no-nonsense author of "On the Road" but "Maggie Cassidy," apart from a few urgent situations, is nearer the heart of "The Saturday Evening Post" than that of Beatnikland.

For the first time, Kerouac's ear for dialogue also fails him. He is clearly not at home with the squares.

M. R.

Bottoms Up

A BOIRE, A BOIRE! (Drink, Drink!) by Maple de Toulouse-Lautrec & Robert J. Courtine. Arthème Fayard, Paris. 170 pp. 9.50 N.F. (11.6.50).

THIS is a delightful book with a surprisingly catholic respect for all drinks from vintage wines and liqueurs to iced coffee and herbal teas. The tone is set by the opening page that lists the drinks suitable for offering a visitor — according to sex — for almost every hour of the day.

There are chapters on the correct way to prepare coffee, tea and cocoa — hot, iced, creamed and exotic (*chocolat mexicain* made of cocoa and cold water only, but flavoured with chilli!) on herbal infusions, vegetable juices, alcohol free cocktails.

It is not surprising that over a third of the book is given up to wines, their choice, their presentation and their drinking. The advice given here is as applicable in Israel as it is in France — and of much greater importance in view of the general ignorance on such subjects in this country. (Israel is the sole representative of Asia amongst *les vins etrangers* in this book and the few non-committal lines devoted to our wines may be considered as faint praise when written by a Frenchman.)

The book is completed by recipes for cooking in wine, cider, beer and spirits and by recipes for snacks to go *with* wine, cider etc.

Beautifully produced with amusing lithographs by Kowska, this is an ideal present for a host who has an elementary knowledge of basic French and an interest in quenching thirsts — pleasantly. *M.B.*

LITERARY PRIZE

Nadine Gordimer, the South African author, has been awarded a £1,000 prize "for the most outstanding contribution to English literature in the last two years for her collection of short stories "Friday's Footprint" (reviewed in these columns 16/6/61). (AP)

Stamp of the Week

The fourth set of stamps in the series on Regional Commissions of the U.N. Economic and Social Council was issued on Tuesday. These are the 4 and 11 cent stamps commemorating the Economic Commission for Africa. The aims of the Commission are to promote concerted action for the economic and social development of Africa.

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LONDON LETTER

By Patrick O'Donovan

The Field Marshal and the Walnut Tree

FIELD-MARSHAL Lord Montgomery of Alamein is back from China full of brisk and soldierly praise for what he saw there. Indeed, he found nothing wrong at all.

Properly treated, such a verdict can be guaranteed of the Field Marshal. In South Africa he was almost as full of praise of Dr. Verwoerd's Government as he was of Mao Tse-tung. America treated him with less care, and some of her leaders have gone so far as to criticise him. He is less enthusiastic about the U.S.

Field Marshals never retire. They remain "on active service," on full pay, until the day of their death. Most of them confine themselves to occasional appearances in the House of Lords and at regimental occasions. They cultivate their estates or grow devoted to cats. One took up knitting in his old age. But there is nothing like that for Lord Montgomery. When he is at home he lives in an expensively-restored old watermill in Hampshire. He has a splendidly disciplined garden. His house is a sort of war museum, filled with trophies of his victories. They include several portraits of the Field Marshal, and the caravans from which he commanded in Africa and Europe.

He has a brusque way with the press. (There is good precedent for this. Before the battle of Omdurman, Lord Kitchener greeted the waiting press with: "Out of my way, you drunken sots.") But he does a good deal of journalism himself, whether it be recommending the manly virtues for the young or attempting to sort out the world into the simpler military categories.

He appeared on television on his return from China. His appearance must be chalked up as one of his defeats. He was asked — courteously — if he had tried to go to Tibet, since he claimed that his hosts let him go where he wanted. He had thought it would be discourteous to ask this, and had not asked. He also had an unusually hard time in the House of Lords next day — from the Socialist peers. Lord Morrison of Lambeth (formerly plain Herbert Morrison) said the Field Marshal's arguments would be worthy of the "reddest of the red," and he concluded that the Conservatives had one fellow-traveller in their ranks.

Memoriam

EVERY day "The Times" publishes a list of recent births and deaths. These are paid for as advertisements, and no middle-class Englishman would consider himself properly born or dead unless his arrival or departure were announced in this way.

There is also a smaller column headed "In Memoriam," into which relatives insert reminders of deaths, some of which have taken place many years ago. World War I widows often recall their grief in this way. There is a heavy sadness about this few inches of type on the front page. But, even here, the splendid dottiness of the island race can creep in.

Last week, sandwiched alphabetically between an airman named Grenfell and another serviceman named Hicks, both killed in the last war, appeared a notice in memory of Harold of England, "killed in action defending his country from the invader, 14th October, 1066." This was, of course, King Harold, who was defeated by Duke William and the Normans at the Battle of Hastings; the one battle and the one date that everyone in England knows. Not much is known about Harold, except that he probably broke his oath to the Duke and was a brave man and a superb and vigorous general. It takes a very determined Englishman to mourn his parting.

Another monarch regularly remembered in this manner is Charles I, who had his head chopped off. Devotion to this king sometimes assumes the form of the cult of a saint, and occasionally his portrait appears as one in parish churches. Devotion to this cult signifies extreme legitimism, very high church and ritualistic tendencies, and a rose-coloured attitude to the past.

Another king who appears is Richard III. He is said to have usurped the throne in 1483 and to have murdered "the little princes in the Tower," i.e. the rightful king and his brother. The image of an evil, crook-backed king has been fixed for all time by Shakespeare. Now it is regarded as sophisticated among amateur historians to believe that he has been most unjustly treated and that he was in fact a gentle intellectual.

Not all those chosen to be remembered fall inside a narrow patriotism. On the Ides of March, late lamented soldiers included Julius Caesar, traitorously murdered on the steps of the Capitol, Rome, 44 B.C.E., aged 58.

Strikes

SOMETHING very like an industrial war is being fought in Britain. At a time when the economic health of the country is far from satisfactory, more and more strikes seem to start each day, and most of them are unofficial; that is to say, the trade unions do not support them.

One such strike, in the multi-million Rootes car combine, has put 11,000 men out of work and brought the whole organization virtually to a standstill. It began six weeks earlier when five shop stewards led 1,000 workers out of an Acton factory that makes car frames and bodies. The other workers were dismissed because there was no work for them to do. Rootes accused the strike leadership of people with Communist, Trotskyist, irresponsible. It is curious that the five are, in fact, solid middle-aged men, of whom two are Conservatives, one a Catholic, and all are householders. One keeps a motorboat on the Thames, another has a fast car, and all are highly paid, highly respectable, highly skilled men.

The ostensible cause of this particular wave of strikes is the Chancellor of the Exchequer's credit squeeze and wage-freezing policy. But it goes much deeper than that.

The British system of relations between workers and management is as old fashioned as plumed helmets. In fact, in many industries the relationship is based on a suspicion and barely suppressed antagonism that has little or nothing to do with politics and that has not been changed by rising standards. The unions are out of touch with the workers, and all that is left is the vast sense of loyalty among the workers on the factory floor. Anything can be done in the name of solidarity. It takes a war to put any other ideal above it. Neither are the employers more flexible. There is no gainer in this war, and there is no obvious solution to it.

The Vanishing Tree

ONCE upon a time, about this month of the year, gentlemen who lingered at table over their port would face a dish of walnuts. They would be fresh and moist and English. There would be a great to-do over cracking and peeling them, and the nutcrackers would move up and down the table giving an appearance of liveliness to what was essentially a somnolent and satisfied occasion. But not now. The English walnut is disappearing, and the imported nuts are poor, dry imitations of the real thing.

The trouble is that walnut trees are much prized by people who use veneer in their furniture factories, particularly when the trees have a girth of about 15 centimetres. Indeed, by advertising in farm and country papers, and even on the commercial television, they have organized children to spy out surviving specimens. Cash prizes are offered for reports on good specimens and then the veneer cutter arrives with a handsome offer to the landowner.

Walnut trees, like women and dogs, are said to be improved by an occasional beating. They are certainly slow growers, fussy about the weather and uncertain in their yield. France has now the largest walnut population, but even this cannot meet the demand.

A gathering of eminent arboriculturists in London last week viewed the demise of the walnut tree with scholarly concern. Something will probably be done. Probably a society of walnut tree protectors under semi-royal patronage. That sort of thing usually does the trick here.

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Medium-Priced Originals By Jerusalem Firm

Illustrated, left to right: An evening coat in black jersey with fine Lurex, featuring a detachable scarf. A white and silver Lurex wedding-dress cut in classical princess line panels and built over a stiffened base.

By Shanti Berlyne

JERUSALEM'S Rovell showed their new Autumn and Winter fashion collection to the press this week.

Many of the styles were produced in their own workshop, as Rovell prides itself on being not only an outlet for the big manufacturers but also an exclusive fashion house in its own right. While enjoying a large volume of tourist traffic, the firm is geared to the local public, and dollarless Israelis are given the same personal treatment as visitors from abroad.

The latest Paris styles adapted to Israel conditions form the basis of the collection, which is very reasonably priced from IL49.50 and up. The season's beiges, browns, and blacks are made up in tweeds, shantung, silk, and jersey. The main trends include slightly flared skirts, boxy jackets, collarless coats and suits with optional scarves. Great attention has been paid to detail — braid trimming, drapery, and buttons which are themselves a delight. A large selection of jersey, knitwear, and suede and leather models were shown.

The show's highlights included a black-and-white-check wool two-piece. Black braid had been slotted through the neck and hem of the boxy-shaped top and let in at the front seams of the new gored slightly-flared skirt. Black braid trim at neck and hem was also used to advantage on a black-and-brown tweed wool dress with a dropped belt at the waist-line. The interesting collar distinguished a beige knobbly tweed suit whose front was continued into a scarf which wound around the neck. Clever cutting also singled out a black silk and wool cocktail dress. The bodice was draped through a band at the midriff to fall in soft folds at the front of the skirt. Last but not least, was a really lovely guipure black lace evening or cocktail dress trimmed in black satin, sleeveless with a low round neck and a bell-shaped skirt.

Tourists See Latest Winter Wear At Hotel Show

The official opening of the President's new dining room was marked this week by a fashion show during the dinner hour, presented by Vigo, who also have a boutique in the Jerusalem Hotel. Two-hundred American guests—tourists now in the country with the American Jewish Congress group and the Gera group (U.S. Government Employees Recreation Association) saw the latest winter fashions from Telva, Frido, Edith, and others. Illustrated are just two of the items shown. They are available in various colour combinations. Left, red jersey blouse with cream skirt and jacket. Right, pink jersey top trimmed with pink and white at the neck which matches the pleated skirt.

Tasting for Export

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NINE food firms, with a substantial combined export trade — participated in a Food Fair at the Avia Hotel in Savyon last week. Products were well displayed and available for tasting at each stand, and with champagne and brandies freely flowing at the Carmel Oriental stand, people were in a very good mood.

Carmel Oriental featured rose as well as white champagne and their Avdat white wine made quite a hit. (They had canapes to sober you up a bit as you went along.)

Telma served bottled *hummus* with fresh *pita* and all kinds of excellent cakes made with Blueband.

Sanlakol let you taste their delicious Elberta tinned peaches and pineapple-flavour melons.

Osem served hot soup and cocktail titbits.

Vita had all sorts of pickles and very good grapefruit sectors.

Jaffa Gold featured wonderful juices and Assis concentrated on its citrus products. Newest item: juice in a camping bottle, both practical and attractive.

Elite served instant coffee — in demi-tasse cups and strength. Their newest products for export are chocolate made into Christmas Santas and sleighs and trees, as well as Easter bunny rabbits — all from their Nazareth factory. A new individually wrapped Neapolitan chocolate, called "Fruit Cocktail" is filled with patriotic orange, mandarin or lemon cream coated in the mellowest of chocolate.

Prof. Amihud Kramer, of the University of Maryland, distinguished food technologist, is in Israel as a guest of the Government to advise on the manufacture of food products for export. He and his hosts are paying special attention to our citrus fruits and citrus by-products, and to our wines.

Fitted Look Swinging Into Favour Again

By Gay Pauley

NEW YORK (UPI). — THE fashion pendulum is swinging back to the fitted look. By 1962, bosoms will be back, says a young business woman whose job is forecasting styles at least one year ahead.

"By autumn of 1962, there will be a definite fit through the waistline and shoulders," according to Nancy Hawes, who, at 32, is Division Sales Promotion Manager for the world's largest raw-cotton-to-finished-fabric mills.

"Bosoms, in other words, will be back," she said. "And we'll see a lot of the Empire waistline again.

"After several seasons of the sleeveless look, for both winter and summer, sleeves are coming back. They'll be long and rather tight. Look for them also to reach to the wrist again. We'll also be seeing more collars.

"Hemlines generally will stay the same. Or, if they go anywhere, they'll go down slightly. I don't see how they can get any shorter."

Mrs. Hawes said that by next spring, colours will have moved from the bold of '61 to softened shades of blue, blue-green, green, pink and red.

She also keeps track of news in the men's and children's wear fields. "Men are ahead for a blue year," she said. "Colours for the sportswear in '62 will be away from the madras, or murky tones, and into brighter oranges, yellows, blues and blue-greens.

"As for children's clothes, every season they get a little more like the grownups."

She also operates on the belief that fashions run in seven to 10 year cycles. "The pendulum swings as far as it can in one direction and then swings back," she said. "The silhouette for women got about as loose as it could, now it is reverting to fit."

Mrs. Hawes, a graduate of Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, began her fashion career in retailing at a New York specialty shop, migrated to the editorial department of one of the fashion magazines, and then to the fabrics field.

New on the Market

"HAPPY Feet, a liquid, quick-drying, non-staining, medicated preparation against athlete's-foot, irritation and offensive foot odour, has now been brought to the Israel market by Sucrazit. It carries a money-back guarantee for complete satisfaction. It is being manufactured locally under a research and know-how concession from the American-French firm which produces it under the same name. The small plastic IL2.95 bottle, sufficient for two months' intensive use, is available at pharmacies and cosmetics shops.

The Fight Against Cancer

By Dr. Peter Ben

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

WE are now engaged in a public campaign to raise funds to aid the fight against cancer. As medical science has advanced, many of the ancient fatal diseases have been wiped out, (chief among them the infections), life expectancy has increased, and old-age and its diseases have become the chief causes of death. The two remaining major killers are heart disease and cancer.

Astronomical sums are being spent throughout the world on research into the causes of cancer. Although some progress appears to have been made lately, it will be many years before scientists fully understand this disease. Until then, the victim's only hope for survival is in the early discovery of the cancer and its removal from the body before it has time to spread.

It is a strange coincidence that some of the most common agents of cancer attack relatively superficial tissues and organs, the commonest form of all being breast cancer in women. These forms of cancer are visible to the naked eye and the instrument in the hand of the physician, and are easily discoverable at an early stage, on routine inspection. Other common forms are cancer of the skin, cancer of the prostate in men, cancer of the neck of the uterus in women, and cancer of the rectum in both sexes.

While much valuable work in cancer research is being done in Israel, we lag woefully behind other countries in the field of cancer detection. We lack a network of stations and clinics, spread throughout the country, to which the population can apply for routine check-ups by trained teams of doctors. Hundreds of lives could thus be saved every year.

The inevitable argument against this plan is "shortage of funds." But Israel is very fortunate already to have a network of excellently equipped anti-tuberculosis clinics, built when that disease was a major public health problem. With tuberculosis having become a minor problem, these clinics are now largely idle. What would be more natural than to add Cancer Detection to their tasks?

The Cancer Association and the Anti-Tuberculosis League would make excellent partners in such a scheme, which would require little further specialization by the clinics' medical staffs and little additional funds. At the same time, a public aware of the existence of such a scheme would undoubtedly be more ready to aid financially in the fight against cancer than it is at present.

First Studio Only For School Television

By a Special Correspondent

THE first television studio in the world to be specially planned to meet the needs of a comprehensive service for schools came into operation at the BBC Television Centre in London at the beginning of Britain's new school year in September, 1961. In addition to the standard equipment of other studios at the Centre, the schools studio has its own built-in laboratory and preparation-room and its own store for specialized sets and properties. Here, in fact, any searcher after a skeleton in the cupboard can be quite certain of finding one, along with many exact models of objects ranging from a radio-telescope to a bluebottle as large as a two-year-old child, weather charts, barometers, and a host of technical apparatus used in the various science programmes transmitted by BBC schools television.

The new studio — the fourth major studio to come into operation at the BBC Television Centre — is the fulfilment of plans laid nearly 10 years ago. When the BBC's first experiment in schools television, in 1952, proved a resounding success, the implications of a regular service for schools in terms of staff and equipment were worked out at the same time as the planners of the new Television Centre were allocating studio space, and a special schools studio was included in the development plan. Regular BBC television transmissions to schools began in 1957 and have hitherto gone out from various temporary studios. Now this highly specialized department comes into its own studio, which will carry the full output of 10 programmes a week, except for some major plays which will be televised in a six-camera drama studio.

An important factor in the impact of BBC schools programmes which is sometimes forgotten, is the many hours of preparation which go into every broadcast — far more than any schoolteacher could hope to give to a single lesson. For example, the science teacher who introduces the current "Discovering Science" television programmes calculates that he puts in about 25 hours preparation for every broadcast, and the production team as a whole puts in a total of many more hours.

Some BBC schools television programmes have already been provided to television networks overseas, for example, in Australia, Southern Rhodesia, and Cyprus.

BBC sound and television broadcasts for schools now offer between them more than 50 programmes a week, with something for everyone ranging from the child in his, or her, first term at primary school to sixth-form groups. Neither is it necessary to be a schoolchild in order to enjoy BBC schools broadcasts. A great army of adult eavesdroppers has been tuning in for years.

His Highness the Greengrocer

He may, if in a gracious mood, allow you to choose your vegetables, but at times, he may be less affable. Then, how much drudgery is involved in buying vegetables: tiresome shopping, carrying heavy bags, peeling, cleaning and long protracted cooking! And, apart from all this, is it possible throughout the year to obtain all the vegetables necessary to the preparation of tasty soup?

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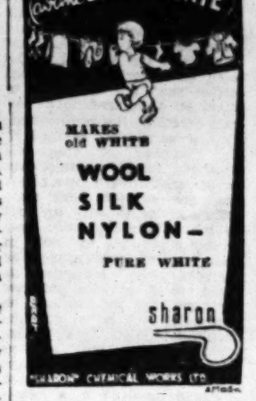

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Gordon Lewensohn Aylon

*Prizes FOR TEN NIKI WRAPPERS

Hurry — only a few days left!

The tenth of November, 1961 is the final date to send Niki wrappers in order to participate in the Niki Prize Campaign and to win one of the following, valuable prizes:

A BEN-GAL RADIO "ALLEGRO", A "CRYSTAL MIX" MIXER, 2 PLEASE-AM-O-1 BAKING OVENS, 3 COFFEE SERVICES, 3 MOCCA SERVICES, 5 DINNER SERVICES (18 pieces) MADE BY NAAMAN, 5 GRILLERS AND 5 PRESSURE COOKERS BY "ELECTRO" AND 250 NECA GIFT PARCELS, EACH VALUED IL5.

Send the wrappers to the Neca Office, 154 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv. For each 10 Niki wrappers you will get one participation card for the raffle.

The distribution of prizes will take place on November 30, in the office of Mr. Evi Silbermann, auditor of Neca, 136 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv in the presence of the management of Neca Ltd., representatives of the press and O.K. Advertising.

NIKI

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Radio Review... By Audio

KOL Yisrael has set itself an admirable target in its new series, "Outside Reception Hours," which invites citizens to submit their problems with bureaucracy to Kol Yisrael for investigation over the air.

For one of the curses of bureaucracy is the bureaucrat — the man who sits in his offices behind a wicket of red tape, so immersed in officialese and printed regulations that he fails to see the human problem.

The greater the extent of government and public control, the greater the danger — and Israel has been a classic example of bureaucracy ever since its foundation in circumstances which required the ex nihilo establishment of an *ad hoc* officialdom. Considerable progress has been made since. After the first few years, some processes were streamlined while officialdom, by and large (by no means universally), learned that the man on the other side of the wicket or desk was also human. Courtesy and politeness often replaced the former brusqueness and an air of I-would-help-you-if-I-could prevailed. But this still cannot cloak the general suspicion on entering an official office that one is about to start on that traditional Israel exercise—the run-around. One is constantly amazed at the number of ingenious methods found to complicate a straightforward matter, and one suspects that most officials must sit up all night thinking of new stumbling-blocks to put in the way of applicants. For persons with influence or loud voices, or with patience or time, the process can be bearable; but it is an unhealthy society which depends on the pull or the shout. And in many tragic cases, the meeker spirits become involved in a heart-breaking labyrinth which produces bitterness.

Room for Improvement

Of course, this state has problems that are unparalleled and is making superhuman efforts also on the individual level but there is still much room for progress. The fact that strong-arm protests or "*protektzia*" often help shows that these problems could be solved in just the same way — granted a little more goodwill. The case of the Ashdod schoolteacher, reported earlier this week in *The Jerusalem Post*, illustrated a typical problem and a typical solution; and the judge's strictures, encouragingly, were directed at officialdom more than at the desperate demonstrator.

Kol Yisrael's new series is a sequel to previous programmes of this nature, each of which represents a step forward. Originally — in the former series, "The Citizen Wants to Know" — the problem and answer were read out in the studio. The next stage was that the problem was read out but the official came to the microphone to explain. Now we find that an effort is made to interview the complainant and then the official. Perhaps eventually we will get to the ideal — from

DOWN WITH RED TAPE

the listening point of view — namely, the confrontation of the citizen and the responsible official.

The first item in last week's programme was described by the narrator as "Kafkaesque." The story roughly was as follows: A woman ran away from Eilat because her husband beat her and she wanted to divorce him. Afraid to stay in Eilat, she came to Tel-Aviv and went to the Moetzet Hapoalot, who referred her to the police. The police told her that they could arrest the husband on her complaint, but asked how that would help. She was referred to Wizo, who told her to return after the holidays (it was during Succot), when their legal advisers would be back from vacation.

The Run-Around

At this point she went to Kol Yisrael and, accompanied by the editor of this programme, she visited the Ministry of Social Welfare in Tel Aviv, which informed her that they had no authority. She was then referred to her parents in Bat-Yam, but there the social worker was away on vacation. After four weeks she received a note stating that legally she belonged to the Jerusalem area and should go there to make further enquiries. (By this time, she had not even the fare to Jerusalem.)

The official who broadcast a reply — the Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Social Welfare — said that if her story was correct she was entitled to support, and she should have applied either in Eilat or to the Tel Aviv Municipal Social Welfare Department. He concluded that anyone who turns to a Welfare Office must be helped, and that the woman should have applied to the superior of the official who failed to help her. One of the fallacies here is that the ordinary citizen would never dream of going to the superior of an official who rejects him. He does not know the legal position, and if an official gives a decision, the citizen assumes that this represents the office as a whole. The Ministry's Legal Adviser, therefore, should not have implied that the onus of further action was on the woman; the onus was on his Ministry, which should instruct its officials better in their duties.

Kol Yisrael is probably going to be snowed under with queries for this programme (ably presented by Shulamit Aloni and Elimelech Ram). As only three or four such applications are to be taken up each month, it is to be hoped that the others will be passed on to a competent body and not left as festering sores (of course, the inevitable cranks will have to be sorted out). Programmes of this nature are of great value, and the editors should not be afraid to let the complainants have the last word where justified.

* * *

"SOMETHING about Everything," the new inter-urban general knowledge competition which started last Saturday night, brings a little variety into the Israel equivalent of eternity—Shmuel Rosen's quizzes. Rosen's constant chatter is now tempered by his more deliberate fellow Quiz Master, Yitzhak Shimoni, broadcasting from Jerusalem, and the contrast is welcome. Otherwise, the mixture is pretty much as before, and it is hard to see what the technical trick of broadcasting from two towns adds to the programme. The series still lacks tension; two obvious proposals would be to have studio audiences to cheer and applaud their home teams; and to announce the score at the end of each round so that the listener has some idea as to the progress of the quiz and can judge — especially in the last round — how many points are needed to win.

The questions were intelligent and interesting. The programme will doubtless be popular, especially with an adolescent audience for whom the day and time of the broadcast are quite wrong.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Memories of the Jewish Brigade (Sun. at 7.45); "Trio Sonata;" Corelli and Gluck (series beginning Mon. at 5.25); Bracha Zfira with the Kol Yisrael Orchestra (Tues. at 9.30); "The World of Nature" (series beginning Thurs. at 9.30).

CHESS

PROBLEM No. 1479
A.E. Wester, Sweden
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Ke7; Qa4; Re2, Rf8; Be2, Bf7; Ktb4, Kth4; Pb2, b5, e4. (11)
Ke5; Pe4, e5, e6, d7, f4, g4, g6, h7. (9)
White mates in two (2x)

PROBLEM No. 1480
V. Gebelt, U.S.S.R.
"Shachmati in U.S.S.R.", 1960
1st Prize.

Kd1; Qb6; Ra3, Rf6 Bd7, Bh2; Kte5, Kth1; Pe4. (9)
Ke4; Be3, Be8; Ktf4, Kth5. (5)
White mates in two (2x)

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 1473 (Haring): 1.Kte6! Problem No. 1474 (Silbermann): 1.d4 Kb4 2.Kd6 Ka5 3.Ke5 Ktb7x. Problem No. 1475 (Aloni): 1.Qe1! Fleck theme. 1.Qb1+? Kf4!. 1.Qh3/h1+? Kd4! Problem No. 1476 (Sadger): 1.Rf6—e6 d1Q 2.B:d1 K:d1 3.Rh1x.

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH TOURNAMENT

West Germany won the International Youth Team Tournament held in Holland, scoring 19 points, ahead of Holland 18, Norway 17, Denmark 16, England 15, Switzerland 13½, Austria 11, Belgium 2½.

ERNO GERERER was the runner up in the recent Swiss championship (won by Keller with 8½ points out of 10) with 7½ points, ahead of Blau (7).

THE ASZTALOS MEMORIAL tournament held in Debrecen, Hungary, was won jointly by I. Boleslavski (USSR) and Hungary's Haag with 9½ points out of 13. There followed Sustin 12½, Padevski 8½, Pogac and Barcza 6½, Lokvenc 6, Paoli, Szili and Tarnovski 5½ each, Banfalvi and Ciocaltea 5, Filep 4½, Fazekash 3½.

VETERAN GRANDMASTER Dr. OSSIP BERNSTEIN (78) had to be satisfied with a sole point and the last place in a small international tournament held in Amsterdam. The Dutch master Langveeg won the event with 9 points, out of 11.

MUNICH BEAT AMSTERDAM in a double round 10 board match by 11½:8½. On board 1 Unzicker scored 1½ points against Prins.

EUROPEAN TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

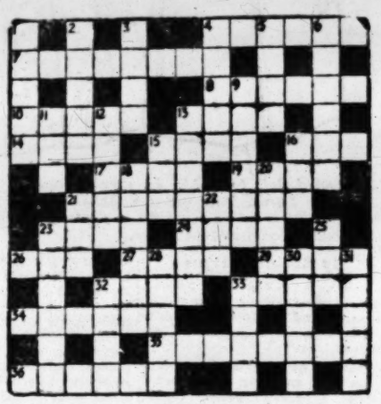
Game No. 1035
Nimzovich Defence

L. Szabo	M. Botvinnik
1.d4 Ktf6	2.c4 e6
3.Ktc3 Bb4	4.e3 b6
5.Ktc2 Kte4	6.Bd2 K:c2
7.Q:c2 Bb7	8.a3 Be7
9.d5 0-0	10.g3 c5
11.Bh3 e5	12.f4 e:f4
13.g:f4 d6	14.0-0-0 Rd8
15.Ktg3 Bf8	16.Rhg1 g6
17.Kte4 Be7	18.Ktg5 Ktd7
19.e4 b5	20.c:b c4
21.Qc2 Ktc5	22.Kb1 Kt3d3
23.B:d3 c:d3	24.Q:d3 a6
25.b:a Ba6	26.Qc2 B:b2!
27.Kt:f5 Qb6	28.Kth+ Kf8
29.Kt:h7+ Ke7	30.Ka2 Bc4+. White resigns.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONS. Iceland — F. Olafsson, with 7½ points out of 9. Greece — Anastasopulos, with 11½ points out of 15. Finland — Ojanen, with 9 out of 11. The Paris championship was won by Bouteville with 10½ points out of 11.

ELIAHU SHAHAF

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 4. Produce and consume inside. 7. Wasteful. 8. Furnish with power. 10. A true thousand make up the kingdom. 13. Utters. 14. A late disorder of the narrative. 15. He has a real change. 16. Don't multiply. 17. Trick the seabird? 19. A capital place, but so backward at the start. 21. A clean lid broken in idle amusement. 23. Is Al disturbed because he is unwell? 24. The language of a seer? 26. Possibly mar a limb. 27. Shelter in the front entrance? 29. Sang to the horses! 32. An inclination to be twisted? 33. Drive off. 34. Quit the waste land? 35. Disclosed the facts. 36. Just one floor.

DOWN. — 1. Strange ports for recreation? 2. A little more than coal is found in the sea. 3. As solid as a business may be? 4. A plain description of soup. 5. Periods of time. 6. It may be looted in Spain. 9. So Lynn differently rearranged her stockings. 11. Have a meal in the theatre. 12. The French girl appears to be lawful. 13. Ten sail around and look conspicuous. 15. A length of cloth. 16. Get something to drink from Valerie. 18. As worn in Northern Ireland? 20. May be painted by the artist, and created by the rowdy. 21. I'm after a penny, although it's not very bright. 22. There can be no star turn without skill. 23. Burning that rat Ned, perhaps. 25. Grow old in a gentle manner. 28. Just one item in the ledger. 30. Tempting fruit? 31. Sidle around and slip up. 32. Does it speculate at the zoo? 33. Stagger about in the dance?

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 4. Escort. 7. Hangover. 8. Relic-T. 10. Crook. 13. Bold. 14. Herr. 15. Tore. 16. Gin. 17. Bait. 19. Veal. 21. Minstrels. 23. Putt. 24. Lone. 26. Rag. 27. Reed. 29. Crip. 32. (In the) Wind. 33. Stone. 34. Claims. 35. Un-stable. 36. Bridge.

DOWN. — 1. Which. 2. Endor. 3. Book. 4. Error. 5. Cold. 6. Recoil. 9. Eleven. 11. Red. 12. (In) Orbit. 13. Bottled. 15. 'Tis. 16. Gas. 18. An-trim. 20. Elect. 21. Mug's game. 22. Rod. 23. Pallor. 25. Tin. 28. Ensue. 30. Lobby. 31. Peter (Pan). 32. (Jokers) Wild. 33. Sate.

BRIDGE

A DEEP FINESSE

By JERUSALEMITE

	S. 4 H. 8 6 3 2 D. A K Q C. K J 9 5 4	
S. Q 8 7 6 2 H. 7 5 D. 7 3 C. 10 8 6 2	W E	S. A K J 9 H. K J 10 9 4 D. J 9 5 4 C. —
	S P. 10 5 3 H. A Q D. 10 6 5 2 C. A Q 7 3	

The above trifle was played by Waldemar von Zedwitz. The highly optimistic bidding was:

South	West	North	East
1C	—	*1D*	*2C*
2D	*2S*	*3H*	*Db*
4H	—	*5C*	*5S*
—	—	*6C*	—
—	*Db*	—	—
—			

After winning the spade opening East shifted to the jack of hearts. The queen won, and South promptly led the three of clubs. When West followed with the deuce, North's *four-spot* was finessed and held the trick! The play continued: heart ace, diamond ace, heart ruff with the queen of clubs, a club lead to dummy's nine, and dummy's last heart ruffed with the ace of clubs. A spade ruff put dummy in, and the king and jack drew West's last trumps. Thereafter the two remaining diamonds brought home the slam.

Just see how farsighted was that spectacular finesse of the four of clubs, how calculating was South's haste to make the play before giving West the inkling he might have gleaned if South had stopped to cash first the ace of hearts.

Let West put the six of clubs on the first trump lead, and the contract is defeated. North is forced to win the first trick with the nine. Then, after declarer has ruffed hearts with the ace and queen, West will have the 10-8-2 over South's 7, and a sure trick against North's king-knave-five, since South can lead through West only once.

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THE LAST SUNSET
Dorothy Malone, Carol Lynley
in technicolor.
Hebrew and French titles

JERUSALEM Tel. 28067
Edward Small presents
Gina Lollobrigida
George Sanders
Solomon & Sheba
Technicolor
directed by King Vidor

ORION Tel. 22914
4th Week
2 perfs. only: 6 — 8.30
The perfect show in TODD-A-O
Cole Porter's
CAN-CAN
(Colour de Luxe)
Frank Sinatra
Shirley MacLaine
Maurice Chevalier
Louis Jourdan
FOR ADULTS ONLY.
No complimentary tickets or reductions.
Daily at 3.30 p.m.
THE HUNTERS

OR GIL Tel. 26486
Rita Moreno, Mark Damon
in
THIS REBEL BREED
Today's youth burning with adult emotions... caught in a cross-fire of love and hate!

ORNA Tel. 24733
A new Arabic film with popular songs
Honeymoon
With Farid El Atrash
Madiha Yusri

RON Tel. 23104
3rd WEEK
Daily 2 perfs. only! Film starts at 6.30 and 9.15 p.m.
Patrons are requested to be in time. Buses after second perf.
GREGORY PECK
ANTHONY QUINN
DAVID NIVEN,
JAMES DARREN, etc.
in the greatest of them all:
The Guns of Navarone
Technicolor-Cinemascope, Stereophonic Sound
Bestseller by Alistair Maclean
Producer Carl Foreman
(High Noon)
Directed by J. Lee Thompson
(Tiger Bay)
Matinees at 3.30 p.m. daily.

SEMADAR Tel. 33742
Anthony Quinn — Yoko Tani
Fantastic scenic splendour.
A strange and wonderful World.
A film of rare beauty and even more of rare achievement
The Savage Innocents

STUDIO Tel. 24055
2nd Week
The Picture that is a Hit
NEVER ON SUNDAY
starring
Melina Mercouri —
Jules Dassin
For adults only
also Friday, at 3 p.m.

TEL OR Tel. 23570
The great film: "the man who changed history"
Exciting! shocking! universal success
QUI ETE-VOUS MR. SORGE?
Directed by Eve Ciampi
starring Thomas Holtzman
Mamria Adolf
Kichi Kiako
Advance sale of tickets at cinema office
No complimentary tickets.

ZION HALL Tel. 23280
WILLIAM HOLDEN
Academy Award winner for his performance in
STALAG 17
One of those rare pictures that will make you Laugh, Cry and Cheer!

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Commencing Sat., Oct. 28 at 7.15, 9.15. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15.

ALLENBY Tel. 57820
The most undressed comedy of the year
All in a Night's Work
SHIRLEY MACLAINE
DEAN MARTIN
3.30 7.15 9.30

ARMON DAVID
ISRAEL PREMIERE
ANOUK AIMEE
(La Dolce Vita)
lovely, exotic and chaste in her latest film
LOLA
with Marc Michel
A Forum Film release, in Cinemascope.

BEN YEHUDA
2nd Week
Secrets of Sensual Love
INGMAR BERGMAN'S
"Thirst"
Mats. at 3.30:
OPERATION BULLSHOE
No complimentary tickets

CHEN 2nd Week
This Year's most talked about film
SATURDAY NIGHT and SUNDAY MORNING
With a new World star
ALBERT FINNEY
also starring
Shirley Ann Field
Adults only. 3.30, 7.15, 9.15

EDEN Open-Air
4th Week
SAMI KAPOUR
DIL DEKE DEKKHO
SPRING OF LOVE
3.30, 7, 9

ESTHER
Starting Saturday, Oct. 28
GLENN FORD
ELEANOR PARKER
In M.G.M.'s musical drama
Interrupted Melody
3.30 — 7.15 — 9.15

GAT
7.15 and 9.15
LESSON IN LOVE
Ingmar Bergman's comedy
after 11 weeks success in Haifa and Jerusalem
Mats. at 3.30
YOUNG DONT CRY

HOD
Ingrid Bergman
Yves Montand
Anthony Perkins
Directed by Anatol Litvak
Goodbye Again
3.30 7.15 9.30
Adults only.

MAXIM 2nd Week
The British comedy which won first prize in laughter festival
JIMMY EDWARDS
ARTHUR HAWARD
Bottoms Up
Israel Premiere, starting Friday, 2.30.

MIGDALOR 4th Week
Air-conditioned
GINA LOLLOBRIGIDA
ANTHONY FRANCIOSA
ERNEST BORGNINE
Go Naked in the World
For adults only!

MOGRABI Tel. 23331
4th WEEK
7 & 9.45
ALISTAIR MACLEAN'S
The Guns of Navarone
GREGORY PECK
DAVID NIVEN
ANTHONY QUINN

OPHIR
Never before seen on any screen
ORSON WELLES
in
DAVID and GOLIATH
with Eleonora Rossi Drago
Ivo Paier
Technicolor — Totalscope
3.30 7.15 9.15

ORION 4th Week
You'll talk to your friends about it but you'll never talk to
STRANGERS ON A TRAIN
Alfred Hitchcock's masterpiece at last in Israel
A Warner release

PARIS 3rd Week
KIRK DOUGLAS
SUSAN HAYWARD
in their gay Military Comedy
THEIR SECRET AFFAIR
4, 7.30, 9.30.

PEER Tel. 43795
3rd WEEK
Cannes Festival Award Winner
MICHELANGELO ANTONIONI
"AVVENTURA"
"The Adventure"
with Gabriele Feizetti
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

SHDEROT 4th Week
SOPHIA LOREN
awarded as best actress of the year for her acting in the strong drama
La Ciociara
(Two Women)
for adults only.

TAMAR
presents
JEAN-PIERRE LEAUD
(star of "Les 400 Coups")
MAGALI NOEL
in Julien Duvivier's Brilliant film
BOULEVARD
for adults only!
10; 12; 2; 4; 7.15; 9.15

TCHELET 5th Week
PETER USTINOV
SANDRA DEE
JOHN GAVIN
in the romantic comedy
Romanoff and Juliet
3 perfs. 3.30, 7.15, 9.30

TEL AVIV 2nd Week
"The Mark"
Starring: MARIA SCHELL
STUART WHITMAN
ROD STEIGER
Today at 2.00 p.m.
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.30.
FOR ADULTS ONLY

YARON 3rd Week
DAHLIA LAVIE
PIERRE BRASSEUR
MICHEL SIMON
The naked truth about the world we live in. A modernised version based on Voltaire's work.
CANDIDE
Grand prize received from De L'humeur cinematographique

ZAMIR 4th Week
Three Moves to Freedom
Daily and Nightly

RAMAT GAN Cinema
4th WEEK
TODD-A-O and ROGERS & HAMMERSTEIN'S
South Pacific
Matinees at 4 p.m.: Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday
"SOUTH PACIFIC" HAILS TO NABAMEI

Haifa Cinemas

From Sat., October 28, 1961

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4018
3rd Week
A world-renowned book and picture
Return to Peyton Place
For adults only

ARMON Tel. 4848
The perfect entertainment!
America by Night
Lionel Hampton & his orchestra.
For adults only.
No complimentary tickets.

ATZMON Tel. 3003
2nd Week
M.G.M.'s passionate love story
ALL THE FINE YOUNG CANNIBALS
Technicolor
Natalie Wood Robert Wagner
George Hamilton
Susan Kohner

CHEN Tel. 66272
The cinema for the better film
Haifa Premiere
The best "New Wave" French comedy!
JEUX DE L'AMOUR
Jean Pierre Cassel
Genevieve Cluny

EN DOR Tel. 53421
Sat., Sun. & Mon.:
TARZAN'S GREATEST ADVENTURE
Gordon Scott, Anthony Quayle
Tues., Wed. & Thurs.:
THE MAN WHO COULD CHEAT DEATH
Anton Diffring, Hazel Court
2 perfs. nightly: 6.45 & 9.

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Bill Williams in
Oklahoma Territory
Mats.:
FIVE GATES TO HELL
JE REVIENDRAI A KANDARA

HOD Tel. 85345
2nd Week
Yvonne Mitchell
Anthony Quayle
Sylvia Sims in
WOMAN IN A DRESSING GOWN
A Warner Bros. Production
Mats.: STAMPEDED
Alan Ladd

MAY Tel. 2856
William Holden
in Ray Stark's
THE WORLD OF SUZIE WONG
Co-starring Nancy Kwan
In Technicolor.
Because of the length of film please be punctual.
For adults only.
No complimentary tickets or reductions.

MIRON Tel. 3003
2nd Week
Warner Bros.' Laughter bomb-shell
School for Scoundrels
Terry Thomas Alastair Sim
Ian Carmichael

MORIAH Tel. 81477
3rd Week
The greatest and funniest of the "Carry One"
Carry On Regardless

ORAH Tel. 1017
A Breath of Scandal
with Sofia Loren
Maurice Chevalier
John Gavin
A Paramount release.

ORION Tel. 53939
Lino Ventura (Le "Gorille")
in
Le fauve est lache
6 perfs. daily at 10, 12, 2, 4, 6.45 & 9 p.m.

ORLY Tel. 81868
One minute Carmelit Terminus
2nd Week
A COLD WIND IN AUGUST
Lola Albright, Scott Marlowe
For adults only.
Addition to the programme — "The Cod Rush" in colour.
2 perfs. nightly: 6.45 & 9.

PEER Tel. 2232
2nd Week
The Greek Screen Beauty
ALIKI
in a refreshing comedy
BEAUTY CAME FROM PARADISE

RON Tel. 69069
67 Rehov Hechalutz
AIRCONDITIONED
ISRAEL PREMIERE
The Biggest Film in Todd-A-O
Porgy & Bess
with Sidney Poitier, Dorothy Dandridge and Sammy Davis Jr.
Music by Gershwin
Sat. Night Perfs. at 6.30 & 9.15.
Weekdays: at 3.45, 6.30 & 9.15.
A Columbia Picture.
The film will not be shown again in Haifa area.
Underground Parking Space Entrance from Rehov Luns.

TAMAR Tel. 4911
2nd Week
Alec Guinness — winning the Academy Award—John Mills best actor in the Venice Festival in
TUNES OF GLORY
a U.A. release in technicolor

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME TODAY
522, 256.4, 2738 & 220 M.

6.00 a.m. Religious Service (R). 6.10 Musical Clock (R). 6.58 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Programme Announcements. 11.01 Popular Concert: Moussorgsky: "Pictures at an Exhibition" (Conductor: Antal Dorati); Paganini-Kreisler: Dance of the Witches (played by Ruggiero Ricci); Fibich: Ballet Music from "Hedi"; Berlioz: Overture "Rob Roy." 12.10 "Listen to the Band." 12.30 Hebrew Songs. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.00 Close Down.

3.15 Shabbat Songs. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Women's Programme. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Rachmaninoff: Piano Concerto No. 2 in C-minor, opus 18 (Soloist: Sviatoslav Richter); Grieg: "Peer Gynt", Suite No. 1 (Conductor: Richard Krauss). 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 Shabbat Songs. 6.30 Literary Bag. 7.30 Programme ed. by Y. Ben-Herut. 9.15 Spot Announcement. 9.16 Friday Evening Concert: Boscovitch: "Song of Degrees", played by the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Gary Bertini; Bruch: Scottish Fantasy for Violin and Orchestra played by Michael Rabin with the "Philharmonia" Orchestra, conducted by Sir Adrian Boult; Schubert: Symphony No. 2 in B-flat major, played by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham. 10.30 "Behind the Make-up" — Interview with S. Finkel. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Services. 7.37 Light Classical Music: Strauss: Overture "The Bat"; Litolff: Scherzo from Symphonic Concerto (Soloist: Clifford Curzon — Piano); Grieg: Elegiac Melody; Wieniawsky: Scherzo Tarantella. Tchaikowsky: Capriccio Italien; Sor: Menuet; Bizet: March from "Carmen". 8.25 Today's Programme. 8.45 Sabbath Morning Concert: Frescobaldi: Canzona; Alessandro Scarlatti: Cantate; Abel Ehrlich: A Song. 9.20 Hebrew Songs. 9.50 A. Alon's Weekly Section. 9.45 Hebrew Songs. 9.50 The Week's Diary. 10.25 Nations' Songs. 10.35 "The Science World" — ed. by Drs. I. Michael & N. Sharon. 11.15 "Voices from the Past" — Acoustic Recordings. 11.30 "Curtain Up." 12.12 Music. 12.30 Request Programme for Hebrew Songs. 1.00 The Kol Yisrael Light Orchestra. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

3.30 p.m. Announcements. 3.33 Youth Corner. 4.00 Folk Dances. 4.15 "Entertainment 61." 5.00 Yugoslavian Composers: Enrike Josif: Piano Concerto; Stephan Sulek: Concerto for Bassoon and Orchestra. 5.45 Science Studio. 6.00 Opera: Puccini: "Madame Butterfly" — Part Two, performed by the Israel National Opera. 7.20 Hamavdil & Melaveh Malka. 7.50 Requests for Oriental Songs. 8.20 Sport. 8.50 Bible Reading: Shmuel I, Chaps 7 & 8. 9.16 Interview with... 10.00 Jewish Folklore. 10.15 Concert: Tchaikowsky: Serenade for Strings, opus 48 (Conductor: Antal Dorati); Wieniawsky: Polonaise Brilliant (played by Igor Oistrakh — Violin); Liszt: Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2 (Conductor: Leopold Stokowsky). 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
460, 422 & 202.7 M.

News: English: 1.30 p.m. **French:** 1.45 p.m.

Commercial Programme

Today: 3.59 p.m. Opening. 4.00 Programme for Tourists, presented by Yehuda Lev. 4.55 News in Swedish. 5.00 News. 5.05 Announcements. 5.06 Tunes & Melodies. 5.30 The Week's Artist. 6.00 "From the Newsroom". 6.02 New Records. 6.32 Same Song in Different Styles. 6.59 Close Down.

9.30 Opening. 9.31 "Judgement at 22.00" — ed. by I. Shimoni. 10.00 "From the Newsroom" 10.02 Light Music. 10.32 Dance Music. 10.58 Programme Announcements. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.59 p.m. Opening 5.00 "Mixed Bag." 5.30 Afternoon Music. 6.00 From the Newsroom. 6.02 Tunes & Melodies. 6.58 Announcements. 6.59 Close Down.

9.30 Opening. 9.31 Hebrew Songs. 9.54 "Results Schedule." 10.00 "From the Newsroom." 10.02 Musical Miniatures. 10.30 Dance Music. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today & Tomorrow: 7.00 p.m. Popular Hebrew. 7.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 7.45 Rumanian. 8.00 Yiddish. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 News in French.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
407 & 41.7 M.

(Including News): **Today and Tomorrow:** 6.28-7.15 a.m.; 1.13-2.15, 5.28-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (33.3 M.): Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 10.30 Shabbat Programme. 10.45 News Headlines & Close Down.

Tomorrow: 10.15 News. 10.25 Editorial Opinion. 10.35 Melave Malka. 10.45 News Headlines & Close Down.

Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.30 Our Correspondent Reports. 6.35 Shabbat Programme. 6.50 News. 6.59 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 Editorial Opinion. 6.40 Melave Malka. 6.50 News. 6.59 Close Down.

ARMY PROGRAMME
216, 225 & 235 M.

Today: 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Request Programme. 6.55 Reading of the "Haftara" by A. Gurevitch. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Vis-à-Vis." 7.30 Pleasant Tune. 8.00 Friday Evening Concert: Works by Beethoven, Mendelssohn & Bach. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Together" — Entertainment Programme. 11.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 p.m. Opening 6.03 Pleasant Tunes. 7.00 News. 7.10 Folk Dances. 7.30 "Musical Pot-pourri." 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following the Sabbath." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS
25.35, 19.76 & 16.77 M.

7.15-7.45 p.m. **Today:** News, News Comment, From Near & Far. Tomorrow: News, International Commentary, Sports & Industrial News.

VOICE OF AMERICA TODAY

0600 News. 0615 United Nations in Action — On-the-scene coverage of the UN proceedings. 0600 News. 0615 (Repeat of 0515). 0700 The Breakfast Show. 1500 Report to South Asia: News; Regional Feature. 1600 News; News Analysis. 1615 North American Journal. 1700 News; News Analysis. 1715 (Repeat of 1615). 1800 News. 1815 Opinion Roundup. 1830 Forum — Structure and Form. 19.00 Report to Middle East: News; Regional Feature. 1930 Listener's Log. 2000 Report to Africa: News; Regional Feature. Weekly Commentary by VOA Africa Editor Richard Walton. Bobby Hackett, Pete Fountain, Mel Torme, Doris Day, Dinah Washington, and others. 20.30 (Repeat of 1615). 2045 Opinion Roundup. 2100 News in Special English. 2115 Music, USA (Popular). 22.00 News; News Analysis. 2215 Men in the White House. 2230 Listener's Log (Repeat of 1930). 2330 News in Special English. 2315 Music, USA (Jazz) Music at Newport 1961 — James Moody, Singer, Carol Sloane, the Joe Rinaldi Gaslight Four. 2400 News. 0015 North American Journal (Repeat of 1615).

TOMORROW

0600 News. 0615 United Nations Week — A summary of the week's UN proceedings. 0600 News. 0615 (Repeat of 0515). 0700 The Breakfast Show. 1500 Report to South Asia: News; Regional Feature. 1600 News; News Analysis. 1615 This Week in the U.S. 1700 News; News Analysis. 1715 (Repeat of 1615). 1800 News. 1815 Opinion Roundup. 1830 Perspective. Rising Expectations in Education. 1900 Report to Middle East: News; Regional Feature. 1930 Report to Youth: Round Table Discussion — The Natl. Student Association — Univ. of Wisconsin. 2000 Report to Africa: News; Regional Feature: Weekly Review of an Article on Africa printed in an American Magazine. 20.30 This Week in the U.S. (Repeat of 1615) 30.45 World Press Roundup. 2100 News in Special English. 2115 Music, USA (Popular) Count Basie and Joe Williams. 2300 News; News Analysis. 2215 This Week in Congress. 2230 Report to Youth (Repeat of 1930). 2300 News in Special English. 2315 Music, USA (Jazz)

ARTISTS CLUB
Tel. 25460
Tonight, 9 p.m. at the ARTISTS' HOUSE
near King David Hotel
BAR—MUSIC—DANCING
FOLKSONGS
The tea-room is open daily from 10-1; 4-6
Sat. 10-1

Joseph Banai Elisheva Michaeli
in
Mrs. Warren's Profession

SUNDAY, Oct. 29 HABIMAH MONDAY, Oct. 30

The U.S. Information Centre, Jerusalem, will be closed for renovation from November 3, 1961, to November 15, 1961.

HOD CINEMA, TEL. AVIV, and UNITED ARTISTS are proud to present, starting Saturday evening, October 28, 1961

VALUABLE PRIZE will be raffled to audiences viewing this film: a 1962 "BRAHMS" model radio set manufactured by BEN-GAL

(price IL. 458)
Participation tickets for this raffle, with particulars, will be given to movie-goers on their entering the hall, as long as this film will play in Tel Aviv.

ZAFON CINEMA
11th WEEK
Otto Preminger Presents
11th WEEK
SUPER Panavision 70 m.m. TODD-AO Stereophonic Sound

Weekdays: 4 — 9 p.m.
EXODUS

A panoramic view of the site of Israel's first shipyard at the Kishon harbour. Below is a closer view of the concrete walls of the new quay.
Photos by KEREN-OR

BUILDING A PLACE TO BUILD SHIPS

By YA'ACOV ARDON, Jerusalem Post Reporter

AMONG Israel's industrial undertakings, the shipyard stands out more for economic daring, perhaps, than for technical daring. It is reasonable to expect the country to be able to assemble enough engineers, technicians and craftsmen to form a shipbuilding crew. With the technical guidance of a veteran Dutch shipyard, the crew should be able to turn out vessels that will meet rigorous international standards.

The crucial question is economic. What will the ships built in the Kishon area cost in comparison with—perhaps not those of Japan, but at least those of Western Europe? If they cost much or even little more, they will cost more to operate. Interest and amortization charges will weigh the ship down beneath the economic waterline.

Mr. Yisrael Lewertovsky, Managing Director of the Israel Shipyards Company, — which is to build first the yard and then the ships — is optimistic. He is a hard-working, hard-headed and determined man, and as an engineer he is aware of the significance of figures, whether of yards, tons or dollars. He believes that if enough drive, technical competence and productivity are invested, the cost sheet for an Israel-built ship will not have to worry the taxpayers. "Go and have a look at the 1,000-ton floating dock we are now building. If we had ordered it abroad, as we did the 7,500-ton dock in Haifa Port, it would have cost about $550,000. What are we paying for it? The cost of the dollar we save will, we hope, be between IL2.65 and 2.75."

Steel Dock

From a Mt. Carmel balcony, the Kishon shipyard-in-the-making looks like a square, light grey speck in the eastern half of the Haifa panorama, just on the edge of one of the channels that have been rolled into the flat Bayside area like corridor carpets. Close up, the dock looks like a baby brother of the big dock which for the past seven years has occupied a "temporary" site inside Haifa harbour. But from underneath, the little dock looms as large as a two storey house.

The baby is a strapping, neat creation, its steel walls streaked with long seams of welding. It seems to embody the kind of conscientious craftsmanship that sea-going vessels need to stay afloat in all weather. The dock was designed by a German firm, and experts of the Dutch De Schelde Company supervise the execution. If less than IL3 are spent instead of a dollar for an imported dock, the cost is very reasonable indeed. Not many industries can produce at such a dollar equivatent. It remains to be seen whether this figure can be maintained in ship construction.

But Mr. Lewertovsky is even more pleased with another aspect of his "first-born." It gives his men a chance to train in types of work that are quite similar to some of the shipbuilding jobs they will have to perform later on — and on the highest standard. There is much handling of iron plates, fastening them on sturdy steel beams, welding them together water-tight, and doing all this with reasonable speed and care.

Israel Shipyards is owned by the State (it is under the Transport Ministry), except for eight per cent interest held by the technical parent firm, the N.V. Koninkije Maatchapij De Schelde, of Vlissingen. In return, De Schelde supplies technical data and experts for the construction and running-in of the shipyard.

First Stage

The yard will be built in stages. The first stage, to cost IL16.5m., will be completed next year. Construction of the first vessel, to start in May, will be a 2,500- to 3,000-ton deadweight merchant ship. Repair of ships will begin at the end of the year, and the keel of a $200,000 motorboat, ordered by the Government, will be laid even earlier.

In the initial stage the annual volume of new construction will be up to 25,000 tons deadweight, of repairs up to 500,000 t.d.w. Both will increase as the yard is expanded in subsequent stages. The facilities will allow for hull, mechanical, and electrical work. (Propulsion, auxiliary, and some mechanical parts, whose production here is and will remain clearly uneconomic, will be imported.)

Work on the site started on January 26. The National Engineering Company, of Haifa, jointly with the British firm of Edmund Nuttall — which have won three contracts so far for IL5.5m. — are now busy with heavy mechanical equipment pushing concrete caissons and steel piles deep into the ground, pouring concrete for quay walls and building workshops and stores. Soiel Boneh is carrying out a major dredging job to give the yard basin the required depth. All this must proceed according to a carefully prepared schedule. If just one item is not ready in time, no keel can be laid down. Shipbuilding calls for an unusual measure of organization, coordination and discipline, almost like a military operation.

Ship-building prices are low everywhere now. Many yards, occupied below capacity, are willing to cut rates to gain orders and keep their skilled men during a time when skilled men are much in demand in other industries and once lost are hard to replace. Moreover shipyards — and the banks and governments which back them — are willing to grant favourable credit terms to their customers. Israel is taking advantage of this price dip and has ordered a great deal of new tonnage for her merchant fleet. It would not be fair to expect the Kishon shipyard to stand that kind of competition unaided. But if the gap is too wide, the cost difference either will prejudice the calculations of the shipping companies which buy the Haifa-built vessels, or will have to be covered by shifting the burden to the taxpayer.

Company Report

Alliance Tire Expanding Despite Slimmer Profits

By OUR ECONOMIC EDITOR

THE Alliance Tire and Rubber Company is one of the few Israel enterprises with shares quoted on the American Stock Exchange (in fact, the foreign holdings of Alliance shares by far exceed the local ones), and it is, of course, because of this that the company's report abounds with factual detail which most Israel companies treat as highly confidential. Even so, basic issues of sales policy, costing and pricing, finance, etc., remain undisclosed, but the company's credit position, and its major development trends come more or less into relief.

In the year ending last March, Alliance net sales advanced 31 per cent to IL18m., while net profit before tax increased by only 11 per cent. Significantly, in the preceding year the net profit decreased by 10 per cent in spite of a 20 per cent sales expansion. Indeed, the profit margin which had climbed up to over 14 per cent of the sales income in 1958-59 dropped gradually to nine per cent in 1960-61, apparently because of the increasingly competitive conditions which the company has to face in its rapid expansion.

The report states: "The fact that exports now constitute the major part of our sales activities has its positive and negative aspects. The high volume of exports brings about a reduction in the cost of production per unit and permits efficient production methods. This is to the benefit of the Israel consumer, who is able to purchase his tires at a relatively low price, and increases the national economy's income of foreign currency. On the other hand, in order to sell all of our production, we are constantly faced with the problem of finding new foreign markets."

Export Revenues

As a matter of fact, export revenues surpassed those from local sales in the past year, advancing by 34 per cent as against 25 per cent. Apparently, however, this does not seem to be the only reason for the slimmer profit, for in 1959-60 the positions were reversed: exports rose by 13 per cent, home sales by 25. It is interesting that the cost break-down reveals no significant rise in labour costs (direct or indirect); a decline in manufacturing overheads (presumably due to the economies of scale); and a rise during the past two years in sales, administrative, and financing expenses — the latter accounting for 22 per cent of the net operating profit in 1960-61 as compared with 13 per cent in 1958-59. Unfortunately no conclusive evidence can be drawn from these comparisons, because of the prevailing system of handling export promotion. Thus, a note included in the report reveals that "an estimated amount of IL249,000, an addition to export-premiums," has been included in the net sales figure accounting for 12 per cent of the net operating profit.

Incidentally, notwithstanding "the highly competitive conditions prevailing in the export field," the company is sticking to its plan to raise the plant's annual production capacity to 10,000 tons by the end of this year (as compared with 5,425 tons produced in 1959-60); for at a bigger turnover, the yield is likely to increase even at a slimmer profit margin. Thus, in the past year, net operating profit per share increased six per cent before, and 10 per cent after taxes.

Understandably, the company's financial position has been strained by this expansion. While net plant and equipment per share rose by 15 per cent, the amount of working capital per share declined by seven. The relation of current liabilities to assets also increased, from 62 to 70 per cent; but this ratio is still very satisfactory by Israel standards. It is also interesting that apart from notes payable in foreign currency, linked debts account for only a small portion of the company's long-term liabilities.

The Devaluation Plunge

ECONOMIC COMMENT

THERE has been a marked change in the devaluation outlook in the last few months. Almost unnoticed the issue has shifted from whether the present rate of exchange, with all the props and policies attending it, can be maintained in the long run, to how soon it will be before it is abandoned.

The Governor of the Bank of Israel has disclosed that the problem will be put on the agenda not later than two months after the formation of the new Government; and economists stress that from the technical point of view summer would be the best time to take the plunge. This does not necessarily mean, of course, that the plunge will be taken in the near future. For even though the theoretical arguments may be swinging in favour of this step, it is still opposed by strong vested interests, and may be postponed almost indefinitely so long as the present full employment and general prosperity continue.

The uncertainty on the matter, however, has grown to an extent which already constitutes a serious economic handicap. It is increasingly undermining any sense of thrift the public may have and generating inflationary spending. It deters foreign investors from converting their money into pounds, and increases the burden on our economy of foreign loans and a heavy capital service. It apparently is to be blamed even for the current slump at the Stock Exchange — which obviously has been caused not by any shifts of speculative capital, but by a massive withdrawal of funds from investment in securities due to a credit squeeze presumably caused by the decreasing readiness to resort to short-term financing from abroad. If confidence in the pound is not restored soon, the economic uneasiness is bound to spread, and cause the public's support for maintenance of the *status quo* to crumble as a result.

* * *

MANY quarters have reconciled themselves to the idea that devaluation will not be so harmful after all. The cost of living will rise — but so will wages and other incomes, due to the e-o-l escalator clause, even if only after some delay. Savings will be worth less — but most of them are in any case linked. On the other hand, repayment of linked loans (mortgages, etc.) is expected to be spread over a longer period than originally agreed. Some home-market industries may indeed suffer, but new vistas will open for export production, tourism, etc., which will more than take up the slack of employment. Also, the public sector's ability to finance development projects will be greatly strengthened by the increased revenue from foreign currency income. Another boost to employment and economic activity will come from the surge of private foreign capital which is likely to come after devaluation. Indeed, it has been argued that in Israel's case, even the usual post-devaluation money shortage might be averted, due to an influx of new funds from the conversion of foreign currency deposits — now waiting precisely for devaluation. As a matter of fact, there were IL256m. in foreign currency deposits in Israel banks at the end of July. By the end of this year they will certainly exceed IL400m. — equivalent to half the aggregate amount of commercial bank credits. If these funds start moving into our economy, a boom of unprecedented dimensions is likely to develop.

* * *

PARADOXICALLY, economists are not at all happy about this bright prospect. For if it materializes, devaluation will make no difference at all as regards the basic problems of our economy, and the upheaval that will follow will turn the boom into a curse. The crux of the matter is that public attention has been centred on the change in the exchange rate of the pound. This is but one — albeit the most spectacular — element of the new policy we need, but it diverts attention from the other elements. The root of our present embarrassment evidently is not in the fact that the pound enjoys too high an exchange rate, but in that the volume of national spending—largely determined by public and private investments — has been kept too high, causing wages and prices to soar and undermining the pound's purchasing power.

Official devaluation is therefore basically the acknowledgment of this past failure, in order to start a new, healthier chapter. The new health, however, will only follow a revision of policies concerning investment and employment in order to halt continued inflationary pressure. Towards this end, credit control may be somewhat helpful. But experience both here and abroad has shown that a credit squeeze alone cannot do the trick.

Moreover, most of the bank credit expansion is now outside the control of the Bank of Israel. Of the IL142m. (in pounds) added to bank credits during the first seven months of 1961, as much as IL74m. was accounted for by credits from the banks' own means, public deposits, saving schemes, special allocations, etc.; and the trend may be expected to continue. It cannot, therefore, be handled efficiently without imposing curbs also on non-bank financial sources especially on public investment projects (including Government, Jewish Agency and the Municipalities, and the educational, health and welfare funds) and the private ventures. The need for such curbs is especially blatant in view of the inherent buoyancy of the Israel economy, as outlined above.

* * *

IF the devaluation plunge is to produce a salutary shock, the initial hardships, dislocations and losses must not merely be taken into account, but even welcomed; for precisely they are needed in order to make the economy sounder. If there is enough courage only for lukewarm steps, less benefit than harm will result from premature devaluation.

STOCK MARKET

SHARP ADVANCES IN RALLY

AFTER touching new lows on October 19, the Stock Market rallied this week. Prices in almost all equities advanced sharply, with turnover brisk in a number of stocks. It appears that in addition to some bargain-hunters, there were also many regular investors who realized that at the prevailing levels some equities were worth buying. Sellers were reluctant, and the buying orders could be executed only at much higher levels.

Conspicuous gains were registered in ILDC, Africa Palestine, Ata, Dubek, Palestine Cold Storage, Teva (old) on account of the declared 10 per cent bonus distribution, Housing Mortgage, and Delek, while smaller improvements included Bank Leumi, Isras, Alliance Tire, Argaman, Fertilizers, Palestine Potash, Soiel Boneh, Levin Epstein, Moller Textiles, Nechushtan, Phoenicia, Shemen, Ellern's Investment, Bank Leumi Investment, Feuchtwanger Investment, and Assis. Otzar Hityashvut remains depressed, and American Israeli Paper Mills, although better than its lowest price during the week, was still some five points lower on Wednesday than a week ago.

An interesting change in the attitude to oil prospecting shares was visible during the week, with Lapidot coming up from under IL3 per share to IL3.38½ on Wednesday and Naphta recovering by some 10 points — both on the free market — and National Oil and Jordan on the official list improving slightly. Also on the free market Palestine British Bank and Saran looked better.

There was a marked advance in the price paid for securities dollars for the first time in many weeks.

The demand for six per cent Hollis Second Issue is continuing, and the issue is on the verge of being sold out. The third issue of Hollis is expected shortly, but will be convertible only in dollars and Swiss francs.

PIA Unit Trust is also reporting an increase in demand for participation, with the price having advanced by more than one point during the week under report.

By arrangement with I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd.

'62 FORD COMET ARRIVES

A shipment of the 1962 Ford "Comet" recently arrived at Tel Aviv Port. This is the first time that a new model is being displayed simultaneously in the U.S. and in Israel.

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WHAT'S ON

ALL WEEK

JERUSALEM

Holyland Hotel, Jerusalem, Tel. 24488; P.O.B. 1190. Closed for the Winter season till February 1962. For all information and reservations for next season please contact our offices by phone or personally every week-day between 9 a.m. till 1 p.m.

* **Drink & Dance:—**
Saramello's Cellar isn't far. Look for it tonight.

Tours:—
Tourists and visitors are cordially invited to the spacious, modern new building of the General Israel Orphans' Home for Girls, Jerusalem, Kiryat Moshe, Montefiore, Tel. 23434, 27909.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, University Campus.

Hadassah Tour daily at 9 a.m., from the Straus Health Centre, Straus St., Jerusalem. Book for this tour by phoning 24061. Charge: IL2.00 per person to cover cost of transport.

Yad Vashem: Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Authority, Har Hazikaron. — Visits to the Memorial Shrine (Ohel Yizkor) and to the exhibition entitled "Warning and Witness" Sundays to Thursdays 8 to 3, Friday and holiday eves 8 to 1.

* **Exhibitions:—**
Herzl's Tomb and Museum open daily from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Museum open from 9.30 a.m.—1 p.m. daily except Wednesdays and from 3-6.30 p.m. daily except Wednesdays and Saturdays.

"Israel Today" permanent exhibition, Binyanei Ha'ooma, 10-1, 4-6.

Archaeological Museum, Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Gold Treasure from Caesarea. Pontius Pilate inscription from Caesarea. Exhibit of the month: Statue of Ephesian Artemis from Caesarea, 9-1, 3-5 daily, Today, 9-1, tomorrow, 10-1.

Jerusalem Art Gallery, 6 Rehov David Hamelech. Daily 10 a.m.—1 p.m.; 4-8 p.m. Saturdays, 11.30 a.m. 1.30 a.m.; 7-11 p.m.

Bezalel National Museum: Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological objects. "Who Was Van Gogh?" (made available by the Netherlands Ministry of Education, Arts and Sciences); 17th and 18th century Italian paintings (from the Museum's collection). City views from the 17th-20th century (prints from the Museum's collection). Emil Nolde — water-colours and prints (including loans from the Schocken collection), 9-1, 2.30-5, Fri., 9-1, Sat., 10-1.

Bezalel Art Library. The Golden Age in Mesopotamia. New acquisitions, Fri. 9-1.

* **New Israel Films:—**
Daily showing, Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon to 1 p.m.

* **Sophie Udin Group:—**
Pioneer Women invite haverot to the dedication of the Kindergarten, Sunday Oct. 29, at 11 a.m. in Ein Karem.

TEL AVIV

Dine and Dance:—
Casba Bar-Restaurant, 32 Rehov Yirmiyahu, international Cuisine. Lunch IL5. Aperitif, Dinner Dance, Tel. 42617. Open from 12 p.m. to 2 a.m. Fully air-conditioned.

Delphin Bar, 16 Shalom Aleichem, exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel 23973.

Adria Night Club, 101 Dizengoff Passage, Tel. 51349, New International Show.

Tourist Service:—
Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26825, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.

Z.O.A. House, 10 a.m.—1 p.m.;

Zoological Gardens:—
Open 8 a.m. — 6 p.m. daily.

* **Exhibitions:—**
Ancient glass, Museum Ha'aretz. Daily 10-5; Wed., 1-8, today & tomorrow 10-1.

* **Tel Aviv Museum:—**
a) **Dizengoff House**, 16 Rothschild Blvd. Selection from the Museum's permanent collections: Classical, Modern and Israeli Art. Hours: 10-1, 4-7; Friday, Saturday, 10-1.

b) **Rubinstein Pavilion**, Tarsat Blvd. Lesser Uri (1861—1961) Memorial Exhibition; daily 10-1, 4-7, Friday, 10-1 Saturday, 6-10 p.m.

c) Yehudit Gallery, 220 Ben Yehuda: Israeli Sculptors & Painters. Daily 10-1; 5-8 tomorrow 10-1, 5-10.

HAIFA

* **Exhibitions:—**
Development of the oil lamp from the time of the Patriarchs to the Islamic Period. Museum of Ancient Art, Town Hall. Open daily, 10-1. Mondays and Wednesdays also 4-7 p.m.

Museum of Modern Art, Town Hall: Exhibition of oils, gouaches and watercolours by Mordechai Avniel. Open daily, 10-1, 4-7.

Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Sderot Hanassi, Mt. Carmel, by public request—re-display of Museum's best items as shown in the "Opening Exhibition" 10-1, 4-7.

Autumn Exhibition. Works by members of the Painters and Sculptors' Association, Haifa and the North. Artists House, 24 U.N.O. Ave., 10-1, 4-7. Fridays closed.

EIN HAROD

* **Exhibitions:** —
Museum of Art (Mishkan Le-omanut): Israeli painters, Jewish genre painters, folk art, sculpture gallery, 9-12, 3-6.

BEERSHEBA

For good food, service and fun, follow the sun south to Eshel House, Restaurant, Bar & Hotel, 201 Rehov Keren Kayemet.

TODAY

JERUSALEM

* **Music to Inspire:—**
Recorded concert with background pictures, Bach — Brandenburg Concerto No. 4 in G Major; Beethoven — Symphony No. 3 in E flat, "Eroica", 8.30 p.m., Y.M.C.A. auditorium. Public welcome.

***Synagogue Tour:—**
Walking tour with Mr. Y. Freiman. Artists' House, 2.15 p.m.

* **Artists' Club:—**
Music — Dancing — Folksongs at the Artists' House, from 9 p.m.

* **Exhibition:—**
Rina Gallery, 13 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 23523, Autumn Exhibition, 9-2.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

* **Exhibition Openings:—**
Artists House. Paintings on Jewish Themes by Moshe Berenstein. Opening by Dr. A.L. Kubovy, 11.30 a.m.

Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave. Tel. 32849. Exhibition of Oil Paintings by Farhi. Opening Saturday, 11.30 a.m. Open daily 10-1, 3-6.

* **Organ Music:—**
by Mr. Philip Regev on the four manuel Austin organ. Begins at 11 a.m. in Y.M.C.A. auditorium. Public welcome.

* **Exhibitions:** —
Rina Gallery, 13 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 23523, Autumn Exhibition, 6-10 p.m.

TEL AVIV

* **Theatre:—**
Habimah: "Gigi", 7, 9 p.m.

HINTS FOR TOURISTS

* **Your Radio Broadcast:—**
Entertainment, information, hints for tourists, daily at 4 p.m. on Kol Yisrael.

MEET THE ISRAELI (information at Tourist Information Offices.)

Ohel: "Haketuba," 8.30.

JERUSALEM

Mt. Zion — traditional site of the Tomb of King David.

Mt. Herzl — site of Tomb of Herzl, founder of the Zionist Movement. Dead Sea Scrolls may be seen in the regular Hebrew University tours (see above). Folklore Evenings (see Events on bill-boards at all hotels).

NEGEV

Ovdat & Shivta — Nabatean finds; Beduin Market, Beersheba.

HAZOR

Canaanite finds.

EILAT

Moonlight swimming in the Red Sea; a drink and a chat with Eilat pioneers and the old salts.

BEIT SHEARIM

An archaeological must. Don't miss it.

KIBBUTZ HAZOREA

Historical Exhibition of coin minting in the North of the country, Wilfred Israel House, Fridays and Saturdays, 10-12; Tuesdays, 5-7.

VISITORS' GALLERY

Bernard Kops

Young Playwright Here To Present Israel Over B.B.C.

PLAYWRIGHT and poet Bernard Kops, one of the best known of the group of Anglo-Jewish writers now making their mark on the British literary scene, is paying a four-month visit to Israel together with his wife Erica and their four-year-old son Adam.

Kops is here to compile a documentary programme for the BBC, on which he is a regular broadcaster. He is also gathering material for a "Diary on Israel," commissioned by a London publishing house, and writing a series of articles for the Left-Socialist English weekly, "Tribune."

During his stay here Kops is giving his impressions of the country in a weekly series of talks on Kol Yisrael's English-language programme "Jerusalem Calling," and he is also contributing to Kol Yisrael Lagola. He will also lecture for the British Council, the Hitahdut Olei Britannia, and other organizations.

Stocky, friendly Bernard Kops, with an insatiable interest in persons and places, was born in Stepney in London's East End 34 years ago. The seventh of eight children, he grew up in extreme poverty. His immigrant father, a leather worker, was usually on the dole, and Kops' early memories are of the hated Means Test, assistance from the Jewish Board of Guardians, and queueing at the local Soup Kitchen. "Yet in many ways I had a wonderful, almost idyllic childhood, with a strong group spirit permeating both our large family and the Jewish community surrounding us," he recalls. He was educated at the Stepney Jewish School and, though he had no formal religious education, "an intense Jewish spirit dominated our home."

Poverty and Mosley

Hand-in-hand with poverty as the decisive influence in Kops' boyhood went racialism: the East End of the late 1930s was the hunting ground of Blackshirts of the virulently anti-Semitic British Union of Fascists, whose leader, Oswald Mosley, regularly addressed mass meetings opposite the tenement block where Kops lived. He joined the "Blue and White Shirts," a socialist youth organization which did battle in the streets with the Fascists. Bernard Kops has been a staunch socialist ever since those turbulent days, and in recent years he has been active in the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, along with many of his fellow-writers.

Young Kops was evacuated to Leeds after his home was destroyed in the first German blitz on London in 1940. At about this time he began to write descriptions of what he saw about him, and he continued this "scribbling" throughout his adolescence.

After the war he returned to London, where a clerk's job in a large music publishing house introduced him to the world of the theatre. Kops decided on a stage career, and during the next four years he toured Britain as an actor with a series of repertory companies, thoroughly learning all aspects of the drama. He also worked as a film extra.

In 1948 he joined a theatrical group about to go on a tour of East Africa. In Gibraltar, he left the company on a sudden impulse, and crossed the Mediterranean to Tangiers. Kops spent a year there, working as a docker and casual labourer, and "sometimes living off my wits." He arrived back in London penniless and with a determination to devote himself to writing, though without any conscious ambition to make a living from it. By following a variety of occupations, ranging from dish washer and building navvy to waiter and wine steward, he managed to make a meagre living and simultaneously find time for writing. Leading the life of a Soho bohemian he concentrated on poetry, and his work was published in several "little" magazines.

In 1954, tired of working for bosses, he solved the problem of earning a living by starting to sell second-hand books from a barrow in London's Charing Cross Road. In the same year he married. Later, when his son was expected, he decided to write a play, going back to the East End of his childhood for his inspiration. At this time, he says, he "realized for the first time that the true artist must communicate with a public; and the theatre, whose technique I knew so well, seemed to be the best medium." The result was his first play, "The Hamlet of Stepney Green," which he wrote in three days and sold on the fourth. The play won him an Arts Council scholarship of £500, and, since its first highly-successful performances in Oxford and London in 1958, has been translated into about a dozen languages and performed in 15 countries.

Six Plays

Kops now has had six plays performed. After "The Hamlet of Stepney Green," the most successful has been "The Dream of Peter Mann," which was enthusiastically received by the critics when it was first performed at last year's Edinburgh Festival. It has since been published by Penguin. This painfully-topical work, which shows how materialism and power corrupt Man and lead to his total destruction, will soon be produced by Reuven Morgan on "Jerusalem Calling." His latest play, "Enter Solly Gold," is now being performed in Los Angeles and will have its London premiere early next year. Both his play and "The Sad Busker of Lemon Street," which he is now completing, have East End backgrounds. Habima and Cameri are considering putting on one of Kops' works during his stay here. He also published two books of poetry and two novels.

In the radio field, in addition to regular talks on the BBC, he has written and narrated a series of features on London's East End. In one of these, "Return to Stepney Green," he recalled nostalgically the warm Jewish East End of his childhood, whose passing he deeply regrets.

For his hour-long BBC programme on Israel, Kops has to make about 10 hours of recordings. He is making extensive tours of the country, and interviewing a cross-section of Israelis, among whom will be Prime Minister Ben-Gurion.

After his first month here, the volatile Kops is busy sorting out a kaleidoscope of impressions. Perhaps the most outstanding of these is "the incredible difference between the older 'Yiddish' generation from Europe, with its wonderful sense of humour and ability to laugh at itself, and the *sabra* who seems to lack any sense of humour."

JACK LEON

Kops on Israel — A new series beginning next Friday

THE London playwright's very personal reactions to Israel and Israelis (not to mention those of his young son) will be presented in a series of brief impressions on this page, beginning next week.

Three Intrepid Sabras Tour Africa in Israel-Made Car

By MEIR BEN-DOV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TAKE these three young Israelis: Avital Mossinson, the son of the playwright, was an actor in a Nahal troupe, is a journalist ("Ma'ariv Lanoar"), a non-performing giant (at 1.98 metres), and 22. Amnon Zhakov is a radio performer ("Three in a Boat" and other programmes), a student of mathematics (Hebrew University), a globe-trotter (Europe, the Americas, and the Far East), a journalist, and 27. Amnon Birav is a graduate of a mechanics' school who became a journalist and editor of "Bama'aleh," and also 27.

A few weeks ago, these three sabras and a fourth Sabra — a Sussita car (sold abroad under the trade name "Sabra") — set out for a jaunt round Africa to show the Africans what a wonderful country Israel is to produce such Sabras. They took a 1962 production model car from Autocars, with only such minor adaptations as a back seat that turns into a bed, a rear door that opens right out for extra ventilation, and a front seat that slides back for Avital's long legs. They set out equipped with foodstuffs supplied free by Israel manufacturers, cash for oil and fuel supplied by a petrol company, a supply of spare parts, a carton of cigarettes for the exchange of amenities with their hosts, and a guide book, "The Trans-Africa Road," which lists the best hotels and garages in Africa's major towns.

Their route will take them from Massawa, port of Eritrea, through Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Ruanda Urundi, Nyassaland, the Rhodesias, and South Africa, with a few side jaunts to Kilimanjaro ("We will drive up as far as we can and walk the rest of the way"), Victoria Falls ("Only two or three hundred kilometres off our direct route"), and other beauty spots. They will travel to the Cape of Good Hope by the interior route, and from there they will return to Israel by the coastal route, visiting Mozambique and Zanzibar on the way.

20,000 Kms.

Total length of the route: 18-20,000 kilometres, passing through deserts, mountains and jungle. Only very short stretches of the route are asphalted. Many turn into morasses when it rains; others are axle-deep dust when it is dry.

"We aren't worried," the threesome said before setting out from Eilat. "We tried out the car driving up Mt. Meron and along the shores of the Dead Sea to Ein Gedi. Autocars feels sure that the car will stand up to anything we may meet in Africa — and who are we to doubt the experts?" (Of course in summer in Israel you find no mud to prepare you for the jungle or snow as on Kilimanjaro.)

What will happen if they get stuck in sand or mud? "We'll ask the local people to help pull us out. We have no winch." Arms? "Of course not. Who would allow us to take arms into an African country?"

Do they have up-to-date information of the state of the roads? "The Israel Tourist Club lent us a book on the Trans-Africa route which was published only a few years ago." No more recent and more detailed information from the touring and motoring clubs of the countries through which they will pass? "You mean they have clubs like the Israel club in other countries too? Say! That's a good idea. We'll ask them when we get there." And visas for all the countries they will visit? "Of course we got ourselves visas for Ethiopia. At Addis Ababa we'll ask for visas for the other countries."

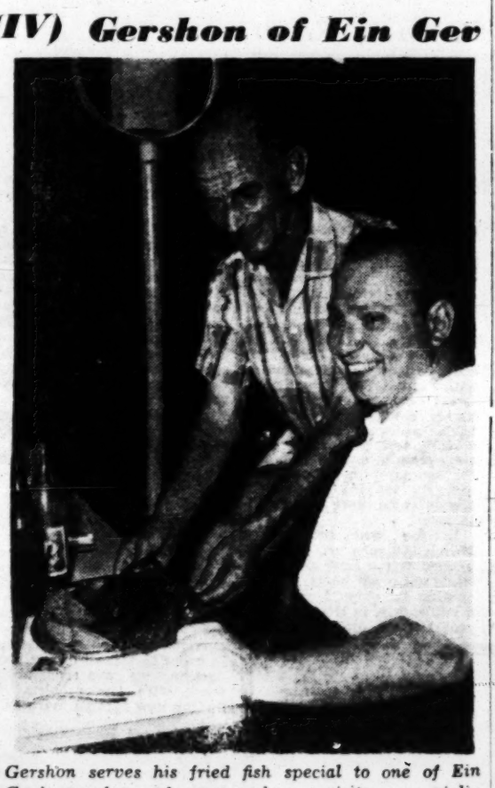
Possible break-downs also held no fears for them. They took along IL600 worth of spares, and Birav, the mechanic, spent a week at Autocars works in Haifa. And in any case, all were convinced that the Sussita-Sabra car would have no breakdowns.

There were a few minor snags. Taking a car and three drivers to Africa is expensive — and the three were short of money. The Nitzan, an Israel fishing vessel plying Eritrean water, was prepared to carry them free — but there was no room for the car on the small boat. Mossinson and Zhakov left on the Nitzan, but Birav stayed behind to take the car on the Yarden a week later. As a matter of fact the delay proved convenient: it gave the company time to paint the slogan "A Sabra Car from Israel Touring Africa" on the sides of the vehicle.

The Israel car will not have been the first to make an arduous trip through Africa. Every one of the world's big, rich car manufacturers arranges such a trip for a team of its cars every few years to test the vehicles and provide publicity. But when the trans-Africa Sussita-Sabra is put on display in Tel Aviv in December at the end of its journey, Israel hopes to prove once again how wrong the experts can be about the limitations of smallness, and the three Israel journalists will tell new stories of how sabra daring and sabra toughness can overcome obstacles at which others might flinch.

Mine Host (IV) Gershon of Ein Gev

Fried Fish Special



Gershon serves his fried fish special to one of Ein Gev's regular and most welcome visitors — violin virtuoso Isaac Stern.

ONE of the minor problems besetting Kibbutz Ein Gev, on the far shore of Lake Kinneret under the Syrian guns, arises from the fact that no trip in Israel is as romantic as crossing Lake Kinneret by boat. The ecstatic traveller looks up the Lake to the summit of Mount Hermon or down it to the Jordan Valley; the wind on his face is refreshingly sharp; the mystic waters of Kinneret are haunted and inspire in him religious or philosophical thoughts such as few other bodies of water in the world are able to do. It is small wonder that when he steps on the far shore, like a newly arrived *conquistador* his appetite is keen and his stomach clamours for food.

For many years the valiant kibbutz bore the strain of feeding friends and well-wishers who made the glamorous trip. Ein Gev is not a rich kibbutz: the site was selected because of its strategic importance rather than because it offers great agricultural prospects. But kibbutz hospitality is traditional. At last Gershon proposed a solution — he would run a cafe for visitors and would turn Ein Gev's glamour into an economic asset.

By now scores of thousands of persons — many from distant lands — have been to "Gershon's." Renowned musicians participating in the Ein Gev Festival have carried home their memories of his fried fish, dates, and bananas. Yet few of them know what I know — his surname. For all the world, he is just plain Gershon.

Heart in Kitchen

Gershon Cohen was born in Karlsbad, one of nine Cohen children. From his infancy he liked cooking. His father, however, insisted that this was too feminine an occupation for a man and pressed his son to learn something else, such as tailoring. Gershon tried, but his heart was still in the kitchen. He came to this country in 1939 and spent two years in a kibbutz near Kfar Saba. In 1941 he moved to Ein Gev. Two years later he made his famous proposal that Ein Gev run a cafe, and it took only about another year to persuade the kibbutz to try this revolutionary plan.

There was great opposition to it at the time, and there still is. Tough, doctrinaire *hanutzim* argued that it was humiliating for a *kibbutznik* to serve the bourgeois on holiday. When Gershon pointed to the rest homes sponsored by the labour movement, he was reminded that these were intended for workers; the cafe would have to serve every capitalist who came. But the pressure of visitors to the kibbutz was so great that even the most determined *kibbutznik* at last had to yield to what threatened to become a challenge to survival.

Gershon opened in a small shack-like kiosk with limited facilities. He placed it right on the shore, within sound of the lapping waves and the call of the kingfishers. Here he produced fried fish which virtually jumped right from the lake into the frying pan — with a certain amount of assistance from Ein Gev's fishermen.

There is something about Gershon's fish which no other chef in Israel can emulate. When he is asked his secret, he smiles his supercilious Mona Lisa smile, and changes the subject. Gershon is a shy man, hovering in the background of the restaurant, but he keeps a watchful eye to see that all clients are satisfied. And he never leaves the cooking to anyone else. It is not easy to identify exactly what he does, but it can be divulged that the fish become so tender that even small bones seem to melt in the mouth instead of sticking in the gullet.

First Class Cafe

The original shack-cafe now has expanded into a first-class restaurant, complete with air-conditioning. Diners' Cards credit facilities, menus and all the other amenities of first-class restaurants. He has received encouragement and help from the Government Tourist Corporation. Tables are spread out under the trees along the shore, and visitors pour into Gershon's by car as well as by boat.

But he has adhered to the famous formula — fried fish, chips, dates, and bananas. Restaurants and hotels all over the country try to lure him away from the kibbutz with fancy offers, but he and his wife Ruth remain true to Ein Gev. They have two children.

The kibbutz is still not certain whether it is dignified to run a restaurant, but Gershon's is one of the most profitable departments of the settlement's economy. The settlement's dining hall now has room again for the members' guests.

P.G.

THIS IS SMALL TYPE WELL WORTH READING

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New York 17, N.Y.

June 30, 1961

The Jerusalem Post Weekly,
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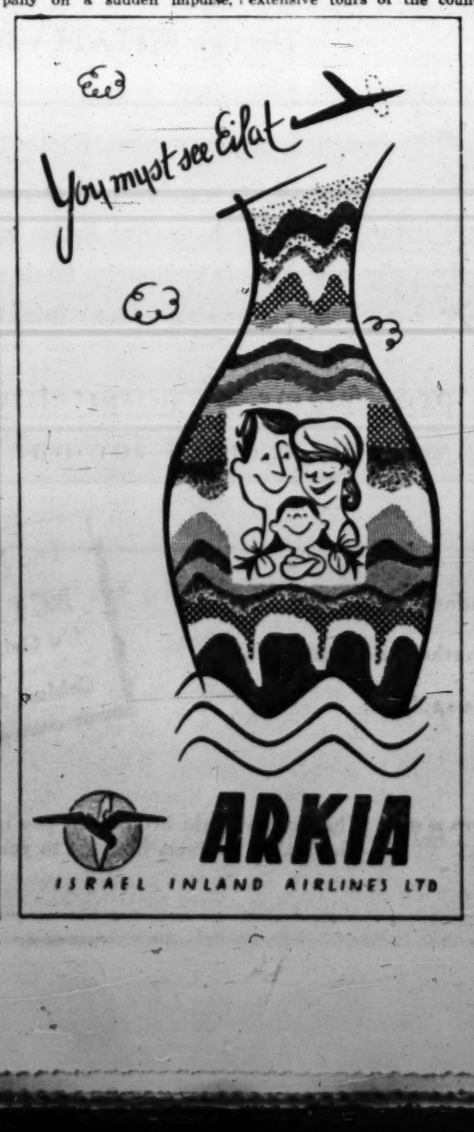

Left Coalition Hopes

THE majority of the Mapai Secretariat this week held their fingers crossed for a positive reply from Mapam in the matter of a left-wing coalition. Indeed the heart's desire of many a veteran Mapai leader was a coalition which would bring together Mapam, Ahdut Ha'avoda, Mapai, and the National Religious Party. For these dyed-in-the-wool veterans of the labour movement, the prospect of Mapam in the Opposition was a prospect of disaster — a rent Histadrut.

But Mapam was reticent. When its Central Committee met on Sunday, the opposition to an agreement with Mapai was so great in the ranks that the leadership preferred to adjourn the meeting late in the evening. It appeared that the leadership was itself divided on the issue. For many recalled how some of them, in connection with the Lavon Affair, had harped on the theme of "No Government Under B.-G."

By Mapai, this reticence was taken merely as the coyness of bargaining. Finance Minister Levi Eshkol, who has been conducting the coalition negotiations for Mapai for two months now, was prepared to go to nearly all the way in order to win Mapam. He won Ahdut Ha'avoda, but that party has worked hand in hand with Mapam for so long that it could not afford to break the partnership now. The Communist Party daily "Kol Ha'am" upheld Mapam in its reticence: this was the last chance for the extremists to force Mapai to sacrifice Mr. Ben-Gurion or so the extremists believed.

The implications of a left-wing coalition are far-reaching. It would provide a long chance for two clearly demarcated political camps to develop — for the Liberals in the opposition must inevitably draw nearer to Herut, and then, of course, a labour front would have to consolidate. So that Mr. Ben-Gurion, for whom the normalization of Israel politics is as important as the country's military security, was therefore genuinely in favour of agreement with the Left.

Faith In Future

MR. JUSCELINO Kubitschek de Oliveira, who this week wound up a brief visit to Israel as part of a world tour, felt at home here in many ways.

The former President of Brazil, is the son of poor Czech and Portuguese immigrants. Israel is a country of immigration *par excellence*. But it was something more — faith — which paved the way for his swift understanding of Israel and the spirit which pervades the country. Called the "President Who Moved Mountains," for he established Brazilia, the new capital, in a wilderness, he candidly stated: "It takes stubborn blind faith to make a dream come true, any dream, but particularly one that has been asleep for so many centuries." He was referring to Israel's fight against overwhelming obstacles. He later added, "Progress and development have nothing to do with figures. Matters of the spirit are never measured by statistics."

Coming so soon after the success of Brazil's Mrs. Yolanda da Silva, at the recent Bible Quiz, the visit of Mr. Kubitschek was another step in consolidating Israel's interest in the huge country of Brazil, which is taking an ever greater role in world affairs.

Ties with Ethiopia

HAILE Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, is fond of repeating that Israel and Ethiopia have common ancestors. (The Emperor's dynasty claims descent from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.) But apart from the ancient ties between the two peoples, it is clear that the relations between their modern issue have long been close, and Ethiopia's full *(de jure)* recognition of Israel this week was in fact affirmation of this long-standing friendship.

In 1936, when Mussolini's hordes overran Ethiopia, Emperor Haile Selassie spent part of his exile in Jerusalem with his family. Moreover, Israel's technical enterprises in Ethiopia also pre-date the founding of the State, for as long ago as 1942 five Palestinian Jews were already working as medical officers in Ethiopia.

In 1952, the Incode meat processing firm was established at Asmara. Although it had some difficulty in its early years, it has now developed into a highly successful operation — supplying inexpensive meat products to Israel and Europe — and is the largest industrial employer in Ethiopia's northern province of Eritrea.

Other technical and commercial efforts are expanding. Fishermen of both nations are engaged in cooperative enterprises on the Red Sea, and a Solel Boneh construction team is laying a 60-kilometre road near Bahr Dar, the country's future capital. Israelis direct the Addis Ababa Technological College and the Haile Selassie Government Hospital at Massawa. Joint enterprises in such fields as water development and arid zone agriculture — discussed during Agriculture Minister Moshe Dayan's visit to Ethiopia last year — are also under way.

At the same time, many Ethiopian students, including groups of Falasha Jews (of whom there are about 30,000 in Ethiopia), have come to study, and in 1959 the Emperor's wife, Empress Mahen, spent 10 days here.

Word of Ethiopia's decision to recognize Israel came in a cable from that country's Foreign Minister to Foreign Minister Golda Meir while she was in New York attending the meeting of the U.N. General Assembly. The decision indicates Ethiopia's readiness to resist the long-standing Egyptian pressure against such a move.

Control of Nile

Egypt is vitally interested in whatever happens in Ethiopia because the latter controls 60 per cent of the Nile's water. Furthermore, about one third of Ethiopia's population is Moslem, which has afforded Abdul Nasser considerable political leverage in that country. Probably the main reason for Ethiopia's reluctance to give Israel full recognition until now was her desire for Arab support at the U.N. on the question of the former Italian Somaliland, which Ethiopia wanted to incorporate. Somalia, which was a U.N. trusteeship territory, was, however, granted full independence in June, 1960. Boundary difficulties between the two nations continue to exist, but Arab support for any continuing Ethiopian claims is no longer important. This, together with the recent blows to Nasser's prestige, apparently prompted Ethiopia to give complete diplomatic affirmation of the long tradition of her close ties with the People of Israel.

The Ethiopian Consul General in Jerusalem, Mr. Tekle Tsadik Mekouria, drinks a toast with Foreign Minister Golda Meir, after informing her of his government's decision to accord full recognition to Israel. Photo by Braun

Atom Effects

THE first international course in radiobiology opened at Nahal Sorek this week. The official opening took place on U.N. Day, and the course is partly sponsored by the world body — through its International Atomic Energy Agency (the other two sponsors are the Israel Atomic Energy Commission and the Weizmann Institute) — and 19 countries are cooperating or have sent participants. It is the first international seminar at an advanced level on the biological effects of radiation on cells, with the aim of spurring the search for means of protection against radiation.

At the opening assembly, Prof. E. D. Bergman, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, said that the interest in this new sector of science had been born of the greatest danger mankind has known, and was also stimulated by the greatest promise any aspect of human endeavour ever held.

As time passes, fears change. Mankind used to dread the sword; then it was guns; then gas, then bombs. It therefore seems strange that so few know so little about the greatest menace mankind ever faced—Strontium 90, to mention but one of the long-life fission products which tend to enter and become absorbed by the calcium of both humans and animals.

On the positive side, there are aspects like the study of the possibility of producing mutants of plant species exhibiting useful properties; eradicating by ionization insects which transmit plant and animal diseases; and preserving food by superficial radiation that kills germs. These, said Prof. Bergman, are three of the course's "most attractive possibilities."

Sport & Sportsmanship

THE last four minutes of the South Korea-Israel International Soccer Match on Sunday were no credit to either side. The game ended with a 1-1 draw, but few of the 35,000 spectators at Ramat Gan Stadium or the press were ready to call it quits.

For 86 minutes it had been an enjoyable game of soccer between two Asian teams from opposite ends of the continent. The Koreans scored after 10 minutes, and Stelmach equalized for Israel in the 85th minute. A minute later the Korean attack swept upfield and found the Israel net after a delightful gambit. The Israel referee, Avraham Dudai, however, disqualified the goal, claiming that the Korean scorer had been offside. The Korean team marched off the field as one man, claiming to have been cheated of victory. Much of the crowd was of the same opinion, and booed the referee. The Korean officials persuaded their players to return to the field to continue the game, which they did in very rough manner. The booing then turned on them, for clearly unsporting behaviour.

Mr. Dudai's doubtful decision will ill serve the reputation of Israel's referees. It is just now that Israel referees are being invited to judge soccer matches abroad. Mr. Dudai himself has been invited to referee the international match between Turkey and the U.S.S.R. in Istanbul next month, but, since the Koreans have registered a complaint his handling of the match is under a question mark. Mr. Dudai's ruling last Sunday apart, it does not seem to be altogether wise to have a referee even in a routine international match in which his countrymen are a side.

The reaction of the Israel press to Mr. Dudai's decision also leads one to doubt its maturity — or at least that of its sports writers. To be sure, it would have been in the best tradition of sportsmanship to give the guests the benefit of the doubt. But ultimately, one must accept the referee's decision as final. The Tel Aviv papers came out very strongly against Mr. Dudai, and even reported that the "true score" was 2 to 1 in favour of the Koreans.

Meanwhile, the Israel soccer players this week continued their preparations for the World Cup return match against Italy in Turin on November 4 and the match in Leeds against England Under-23, whom Israel beat so surprisingly 4-0 at Ramat Gan last year.

Also, some progress seems to have been made towards meeting the livelihood problems of Israel's International footballers. The Minister of Education and Culture, Mr. Abba Eban, met this week with Giula Mandy, the National Team trainer, to discuss the problem, and Mr. Reuven Dafni, head of the Government Sports Authority, had talks with representatives of the Football Association on the same question.

Paper Mill Planning

THE American-Israeli Paper Mills in Hadera is in trouble. The company has increased its costs, through ambitious expansion projects in recent years, by more than the increase in its turnover. It thus accumulated a number of short-term debts, which it is trying to convert into long-term debts through a second consolidation loan. The first was obtained earlier this year from the Bank Leumi and the Industrial Development Bank, in the expectation of a $2m. loan from the International Finance Corporation.

The company then asked the Government for a IL4m. loan — and this gave the Ministry of Commerce and Industry an opportunity to raise the question whether the company's affairs were being wisely and efficiently managed. Plainly the company must do some internal consolidating before it can consolidate its debts. That some re-organization has begun is indicated by Mr. Robert Zion's resignation as Managing Director.

Well Set Up

Two points may be said in the company's favour. First, it has borrowed much less money from the Government than most industrial firms of comparable size established here during the last decade. Secondly, apart from an unfortunate jam-up at the IL10m. pulp mill (due to an error in planning the supply of raw materials), the company is well set up technically and capable of manufacturing good quality products, once its planning and administrative difficulties have been ironed out.

Manoeuvres in Beersheba

AN uneasy truce prevails in the Beersheba Municipality — a truce enforced by the authority and personality of the Mapai Secretary-General, Mr. Yosef Almogi.

A casual observer might gain the impression that the immediate and most urgent objective of the Mayor, Mapai's David Touviahu, is to get rid of one of his Deputy Mayors, Mapai's David Hakham — whom, presumably, he dislikes — and to bring in Mapam's Ze'ev Zarizi — whom, presumably, he likes. Actually, Mr. Touviahu does not dislike Mr. Hakham or like Mr. Zarizi. What he wants is more elbow room for himself. Until the present Municipal Coalition, Mr. Touviahu never had more than one or two Oppositionists to contend with, and the absolute majority he always enjoyed enabled him to push through the measures he wanted. This time, the Coalition enjoys only an 8-7 majority, so that "betrayal" by but one Coalition partner can upset Mapai's entire administration. With Mapam in the Coalition, Mr. Touviahu would again enjoy the kind of authority he was accustomed to.

The Mapai Central Committee, which recently stepped into the picture, is not in an enviable position. On the one hand, it does not wish, and cannot afford, to sacrifice Mr. Touviahu — one of the outstanding personalities in the party and the country. On the other hand, in keeping with its principles of democracy, it should accept the decision of the party's Beersheba Council in favour of Mr. Hakham. The only alternative would be the unpleasant and unprecedented one of dissolving the Council and calling for new elections. To make matters more difficult for all concerned, Mr. Hakham does not enjoy the support of the majority of the plenary of the party's Beersheba branch; although it is the Council and not the plenary which picks the candidates.

Non-Confidence Move

Everything now seems to hinge on how the Municipal Council votes next week on the non-confidence motion submitted recently by a coalition of three Mapam Councillors, 1 National Religious Party, and 1 Herut. Next week will be a month since the motion was submitted, and such motions must be brought up by the end of the month. Now Mr. Touviahu has not "resigned" as Mayor; he cannot resign; he can only inform his local party Council, which must inform the party's national Central Committee, which then informs the national Council, which may accept it and then pass down instructions as to the nomination of a new candidate, whom the Municipal Council may then accept or reject.

But if Mr. Touviahu has his way next week, the Municipal Council will pass the non-confidence motion—which is an expression of non-confidence not in him personally but in the Municipal Coalition itself—and then ask Mr. Touviahu to form a new Coalition.

New Tax on Cars

THERE are 95,000 rubber-tired motor-vehicles of all kinds in Israel, ranging from motor-scooters to buses. They will henceforth all be charged — in addition to their annual insurance and licence fees — an annual property tax amounting to 1.2 per cent of their value. Commercial vehicles were already paying a levy on equipment — which the present tax replaces — so that the IL2m. increase in revenue will be drawn mainly from the owners of private cars.

The method of levying the tax will be "self-assessment," and this is to apply henceforth to all property tax. A declaration form must be filled in once a year, and payment may be made in two instalments, due on April 1 and October 1. The value of the car will be based on its price at the time it was purchased, less 15 per cent (20 per cent in the case of commercial vehicles) for each year of ownership down to a minimum, after four years (three years for commercials), of 50 per cent.

The Finance Ministry will place 40 per cent of the revenue into a special compensation fund for damage that should result from war, infiltration, or any other cause approved by the Knesset Finance Committee. Persons whose total property is worth less than IL1,000 will be exempt from the tax. But they will also be free to pay IL5 a year into the fund, which will gain them a right to the compensation.

This tax is expected to give a slight boost to the sale of small and second-hand vehicles, which will be favoured by persons who must carefully watch their operating costs.

This is the last tax increase the Government intends to make this fiscal year. But the local authorities have also something to say, and already the Jerusalem Municipal Council proposes to raise the business tax by 10 per cent.

THE UNITED FUTURE

"What happened to the dream? We dozed and it abandoned us. And is that vacuum now there sound no longer the strong, loud voices speaking in mutual unification of one hope and will."

WILLIAM FAULKNER.

A CALL from the depths of history summoned 50 nations to the United Nations Charter Conference 16 years ago. Commanded by both hope and fear they sought to bring their varied interests into peaceful concert. They understood the prize of success and the hazard of failure. Most of them had recently been allies in a war whose climax was soon to be unfolded in the lethal dust of Hiroshima. They wrote the Charter with urgent thoughts about what nations had to do for the sake of their survival. And beyond survival they glimpsed and uttered certain truths about human destiny and significance in a world where national conflicts would be transcended in a covenant of peace.

REFLECTIONS ON THE 16TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NAIONS CHARTER.

By ABBA EBAN

Eloquence is spasmodic in the Charter's text. Only rarely is the legal wording illuminated by the sunlight of a noble phrase. But the issues are so large, the contingencies so crucial, that no reader can escape a mood of elevation. The founders of the U.N. assumed that the whole human future was their responsibility; that they were creating the main arena for the play of international relations; and that their work would become the blueprint for a positive order of society.

Nothing is to be gained by ignoring the contrast between this vision and our present world. It is a world of angry and scarred horizons, the valley in between filled with the rubble of dead hopes.

Many of these hopes are related to the U.N. When the 16th anniversary of the Charter ("...to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war") coincides with the explosion of 30- and 50-megaton bombs, it is manifest that something has gone violently wrong.

History of Collapse

The truth is that the U.N. has outlived all the basic assumptions which attended its birth. The Charter assumed that the alliance cemented in war would be carried forward into peace. It envisaged that international forces would supersede national armies in policing a disarmed world; and it required that these forces be wielded by an international executive whose verdicts would be recognized as having binding effect. None of these assumptions has come to pass. Indeed, the history of the U.N. is largely the story of their collapse.

The symptoms of crisis break out in different areas. Once it is Korea, the Near East, Kashmir, Iran. Then the scene changes and the locality of disturbance shifts to Suez, Lebanon, Algeria, Laos, Cuba, Congo — and above all, Berlin. Diplomacy must, of course, deal expertly and specifically with each local eruption. But the object must be to heal the bloodstream, not merely to alleviate the rash. The need is for a comprehensive scrutiny of the human condition with emphasis on general causes rather than on local crises.

It is precisely because the crisis is universal and not regional that the institutional future of the U.N. is of grave import. There are other instruments and procedures of diplomacy. But there is no other vantage point from which the nations may transcend their individual interests to see the whole spectacle of international life within a panoramic vision.

The U.N. is in disarray. Its executive power is in abeyance, its component groups divided, its hierarchical structure no longer representative of the new hundred-member community. Its enforcement tasks are abandoned except when, as in Congo, they are attempted with what many regard as excessive zeal. It is no mere chance that there has been a falling away in the dignity and freedom of exposition. The banging of shoes and the indulgence given to excesses of invective which no national legislature would endure are symbolic of a more substantive decline.

'Voice of the Critics'

No wonder that the voice of the critics is heard in the land. These are strangely divided between those who accuse the U.N. of weakness ("...a mere debating society") and those who charge it with unseemly excess of interventionist vigours (as in Katanga). Some eminent thinkers on international affairs have written it off in cosmic despair. Senator J. William Fulbright suggests that it be maintained as a symbol of aspiration while the real international business is transacted elsewhere:

"The anarchic face of the U.N. dominates. Its forward-looking face is but a shadow and a promise. It seems quite clear that if we are to develop a working concert of free nations, we must look elsewhere for a model and an instrumentality." ("Foreign Affairs," October, 1961)

Noting that an international grouping has never developed much cohesion without a unified ideology, Sen. Fulbright writes:

"A realistic 'concert of free nations' might be expected to consist of an inner community of the North Atlantic nations and an 'outer community' embracing much or all of the non-Communist world."

Those who sustain Mr. Fulbright's argument would undoubtedly agree that his "concert of free nations" would be faced by a competing orchestra of nations not so free. The issue is, therefore, whether or not there is a compelling need to organize international relations in the maximal measure within a comprehensive and unitary framework.

It seems to me that the answer can only be sought in a definition of the transforming elements in our generation's life. It is a generation schooled to swift and sweeping movements. Its opportunities and its perils are conceived on the grand scale. Consider the main horizons towards which we move.

* * *

- The scientific and technological revolution produces changes which eventually affect the total human condition. The common vulnerability of nations, the abolition of distance, and the greater intertwining of economic interests make science the most potent of our world's unifying forces.

* * *

- The emancipation of African and Asian nations has created dozens of new political units whose survival depends on a world system of security and of economic relations. The paradox is that while science and military technology have unified the world in the political sense, a new fragmentation has taken place in the political map.

* * *

- While much is rightly said about the surge of new states, there is a tendency to overlook the extraordinary vitality of old established communities. Western Europe is displaying a sensational burst of energy, creativity, scientific skill and, above all, capacity for united effort. Side by side with the great powers, the U.S. and the Soviet Union, there is emerging a Power of Europe unified in many crucial senses, and on level terms with the other two in population, resources, and productive potential. This implies a major change in the current balance of power.

* * *

- The world is approaching a population explosion. Its population is 700 million more than at the outbreak of the World War II. In the next 20 years 1,000 million people will be added to the world's population. This is now estimated at 2,800 million. By the year 2,000 it will reach 6,270 million. Apart from the U.S. the areas of greatest increase are those in which there is no comparable growth of resources. When the demographic prospect is taken together with the strategic and scientific outlook, it is difficult to see how a world like this can long survive without a world system of security and law.

The importance of the demographic problem is all-pervading. For example, it has a profound effect on the disarmament debate. The slogan of "complete and immediate disarmament" if taken literally implies that nations of small population would have to submit themselves to submergence by nations of large population which could move with impunity across existing frontiers and create new national and cultural facts by the sheer weight of numbers. The effects in our region can be easily imagined.

* * *

- Economic development is becoming increasingly international. The "duty" of sovereign states to be self-contained and balanced fiscal units is a part of an obsolete economic mythology. About $4,000m. are now entering the underdeveloped areas — $2,400m. in economic aid and public loans and $1,600m. in private investment.

* * *

- Even in the intellectual domain a unifying pattern is beginning to emerge. This has been incisively phrased by Julian Huxley:

"Science aims to unify experience. It creates patches of organized knowledge in the vast expanse of human ignorance. The patches of knowledge grow, and may fuse to form more comprehensive patterns. The trend is clearly towards an eventual single organization of conceptual thought, holding all aspects of experience in its web of relations uniting all the separate patches of knowledge into one living and growing body of organized understanding." — ("The Humanist Frame", London, 1961, P. 32)

A WORLD dominated by events such as these requires a unitary not a fragmentary pattern of international relations. Whatever its efficacy at a given moment of time, the structure of the U.N. — more modern if also more discordant than Mr.

(Continued on Page 9)

DEITOURS PEL PELTOURS
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DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Day	Hour	Carrier	To
SUN. Oct. 29	0645	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0830	EL AL	Istanbul
	0900	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
	0910	ALITALIA	Rome
	0950	EL AL	Zurich, London
	1030	BEA	Athens, Rome, London
	1100	EL AL	Rome
	1300	EL AL	Nicosia
	1605	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Delhi, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo
	1745	BOAC	Teheran, Karachi, Calcutta, Singapore, Darwin, Sydney
	2345	EL AL	Teheran
	2350	EL AL	Johannesburg
MON. Oct. 30	0325	AIR FRANCE	Paris
	0600	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0800	EL AL	Istanbul, Vienna
	0900	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	0910	BOAC	Geneva, London, New York
	0945	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1030	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1130	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam
	2310	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Athens, London
TUES. Oct. 31	0750	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	0810	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	0900	EL AL	Paris, London, New York
	0901	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	1000	EL AL	Athens, Munich
	1030	BEA	Athens, Rome, London
	1045	KLM	Munich, Amsterdam
	1745	BOAC	Teheran, Karachi, Calcutta, Singapore, Darwin, Sydney
WED. Nov. 1	0800	EL AL	Zurich, Paris
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1005	BOAC	Geneva, London, New York
	1050	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1200	EL AL	Rome, Brussels
THUR. Nov. 2	0850	EL AL	Rome, London
	0900	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York,
	0900	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	1000	EL AL	Istanbul, Vienna
	1015	SABENA	Vienna, Brussels
	1030	BEA	Athens, Rome, London
FRI. Nov. 3	0800	EL AL	Nicosia
	0820	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	0900	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	0900	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0930	KLM	Rome, Amsterdam
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1030	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1230	EL AL	Munich, Paris

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	to:
Tues.	Oct. 31	MESSAPIA	Larnaca/Piraeus/Naples/Genoa
Wed.	Nov. 1	JERUSALEM	Piraeus/Marseilles/New York/Nassau/Miami
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THE JERUSALEM POST INTERVIEWPOINTS

Ashdod Contracts

By David Krivine

THE recent public controversy over the supply of stone to construct the breakwater in Ashdod Port had its origins apparently, in circles connected with the development of the town of Ashdod. In 1957 a concession was granted to a number of private investors organized as the Town Planners' Group to develop and build the new town. Recently the question has been asked: are profits being poured into their pockets? Is a new revised contract — now about to be concluded — much better than the first? On these questions Mr. Oved Ben-Ami, Mayor of Natanya, and the original driving force behind the Ashdod scheme, crosses swords with Mr. Mordechai Zagagi, camera-shy Deputy Director-General of the Treasury.

OVED BEN-AMI

MR. Oved Ben-Ami is short, compact, fair-haired, gentle in conversation, but tireless in the pursuit of his objectives. Born in Petah Tikva, he was active in public affairs from his youth. He was a founder of Natanya and its first Mayor. In developing the city, he secured the cooperation of foreign capital; he launched the diamond industry here, and was the first Chairman of the Diamond Manufacturers' Association.

When the vagaries of coalition politics ended his Mayorality of Natanya, he sought another great project to which he could harness his vision and sense of purpose. He found it: to create a major seaport at Ashdod, and make it a city of 250,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Zagagi acknowledges Mr. Ben-Ami's part in forcing the pace. Having secured the commission to build a town in Ashdod, Mr. Ben-Ami then told the Government that he would not go ahead unless they made up their minds to locate the proposed deep-sea port in Ashdod as well. Moreover, he inserted a clause in the contract stipulating that if the Town Planners' Group made available 70 per cent of the capital needed to build the harbour as a 20-year loan at four per cent interest, the Government would be obliged to accept that credit unless it had other sources of finance which it preferred.

Mr. Ben-Ami charges: There was a feeling in Government circles that things ought not to be rushed, and that 1970 would be soon enough for completion of the harbour. The Railways maintained that, as concerns the immediate future, an extra complement of engines and wagons would be sufficient to overcome any bottleneck in the transport of citrus to Haifa.

The cost of building Ashdod plainly made Finance Ministry officials uneasy. The American builder and investor, Mr. Philip Klutznik (on his appointment to the American U.N. Delegation, Mr. Klutznik transferred his interests to his associates, Messrs N. Manilov and S. Beber) urged bold action: "When I need to make a major decision of principle," he said, "I never consult my bookkeepers." At the foundation ceremony of Ashdod, Mr. Ben-Ami summed up the years of patient negotiation crisply: "If all the stones that have been put in the path of this project were assembled together, we should have enough to build the breakwater."

* * *

THE original contract fixed the price at which the concession-holders could buy the land from the Development Authority at $50 a dunam and now the Ashdod Company, a subsidiary of the Town Planners Group is selling it for as much as IL10,000 a dunam. Critics maintain that this price rise should have been foreseen, and that national land ought never to be made over in bulk to private interests for re-sale. The 40,000-dunam concession at Ashdod after all, is as large an area as the whole of Tel Aviv. On the other hand, a contract, once made, cannot be unmade. Suppose the deal had turned out unprofitable — would not the investors (who, in addition to Mr. Ben Ami and the Klutznik Group, also include the Central Trade and Investment Company and the Palestine Economic Corporation) have been obliged to accept the consequences and swallow their losses?

Mr. Zagagi weighed the question. He is a revered old-timer, veteran of the Jewish Agency, and one of the handful of hard-working officials that created Israel's most important Government Department — the Finance Ministry. Formerly Accountant-General and head of the Budget Division (a combination that illustrates his capacity for working unflaggingly late into the night) he is now assistant administrative chief of the Treasury, an influential counsellor with unrivalled experience of Israel's financial problems.

The contract unquestionably has to be changed, he said musingly. Indeed, were it not for the participation of foreign investors, we might have done well even to cancel it altogether. The contract imposed specific obligations on the concession-holders. They undertook to build within the first five years, 1959-64, at their own expense, 1,500 dwelling units, 20 kilometres of roads and sewage, water and electricity installation for all those residences, schools (he pointed to these items in the document). This required an investment during the initial period of IL20m. at the very least. The five years are not up yet, but Mr. Ben-Ami himself claims that only IL2m. have been put in so far. The construction work was left to the Labour Ministry's Housing Administration, which has built whatever housing exists in Ashdod today. No, he said, the contract had to be changed; that was plain.

Paradoxically, the initiative for changing it came from Mr. Ben-Ami himself, who suggested to the Government that the sale price of the land should be raised in order to cover not only the expenditure on its development, but also the cost of repaying the $27.5m. World Bank loan granted for constructing the harbour. According to Mr. Zagagi the method which Mr. Ben-Ami suggested — some form of special charge on the land — was not acceptable. At any rate, the price of the land will be raised in the new contract under negotiation from $50 a dunam to $550 for the first half of the concession area, and in Stage Two (after 10 years) to between $1,300 and $2,200 for the second half, the exact price to be fixed by the Government Assessor.

* * *

THIS new price does not at present leave much profit to the concession-holders, according to Mr. Ben-Ami. The land at the disposal of the Ashdod Company will come, under the new contract, to 17,100 dunams only (since the rest is allocated to the port area and to the Government, for immigrant housing, etc.). Nearly half of the Company's allocation will not be for sale at all, as it is earmarked for roadways, parks and other public services and amenities. The approved town plan for Ashdod also allocates certain areas for industrial enterprises, which offer a lower price for the land. Development work costs IL8,000 a dunam, so that if the land were sold for residences or shops at IL12,000 a dunam, that would only give a gross profit (including the Company's overheads) of IL1,000.

The above development costs will involve an investment by the Ashdod Company, in Mr. Ben-Ami's view, of IL135m., at present prices. But he sees the task before him only as that — installing the basic utilities such as roads, sewage pipes, water supplies (two wells have been dug) and electrical transformers. As to the actual houses and factories, his objective is to attract investors: they will do the building work. The Company has just disposed of 1,200 dunams to Rassco, and another 850 dunams have been sold to about 30 industrial concerns, at a price the company declined to disclose to this reporter. The Ashdod Company itself has built a shopping centre jointly with a building contractor. And Ashdod already has a population of 7,000 — accomodated exclusively in Government-built housing.

* * *

MR. Zagagi is disappointed that the Town Planners Group have invested so little money in the project. A concession of this type, giving a single company exclusive rights to buy land for development and re-sale in a rising port city, is only justified if the company invests a substantial amount of outside capital. Mr. Zagagi does not believe that the Company has made any profits so far. But re-investing money acquired from land sales is not enough.

The new contract will spur the pace of development. The first 10,000 dunams are planned to be completed in 10 years. Of this area, 4,000 dunams are to be assigned to the Government. If the Government completes its development programme ahead of time, it will be free to take over any portions of the area conceded to the Ashdod Company that the latter have failed to develop.

In Stage Two, the Company is allocated 50 per cent instead of 60 per cent of the land, plus an area equal to half the land it surrendered to the Government in Stage One. The Government will receive in Stage Two 20 per cent of the profits earned by the Company. In addition, 46 per cent of the Company's profits throughout the project go to the Government as income tax.

That is, in brief, the content of the new contract which awaits final signature. It constitutes what both parties consider a reasonable 20-year plan for the creation of what may become Israel's biggest city south of Tel Aviv.

Abba Eban: The United Future

(Continued from Page 1)

Fulbright's concert — responds to the broader realities unfolding outside its walls. Forces are alive in the world driving it towards a unified system. The issue is how to survive until these vast tendencies mature. Diplomacy is largely a holding operation aimed at avoiding explosion until the unifying sweep of history takes all nations into its embrace.

This is therefore the most incongruous time of all to think of dismantling or sidetracking the only international framework based on universality of membership and diversity of culture. The Charter strikes a fine balance between international ideals and national rights. It respects national sovereignty even when transcending it. It is legitimate to be disappointed with the U.N. It is absurd to despair of it.

Even the disappointment should not be overdone. It is largely the consequence of inflated expectation. It overlooks the evolutionary rhythm in the development of community attitudes. Social history portrays man as giving his allegiance reluctantly but progressively to widening groups — from the family to the tribe to the village to the city state to the federal state. Each renunciation of autonomy was made slowly and with suspicion. (De Tocqueville doubted if the American States would ever give the Federal Government enough power to make it a serious reality.) We now face the final transition — how to create between sovereign states the community attitudes and institutions which exist within national societies.

There are enough indications in the life and atmosphere of the U.N. to encourage hope that the international community is taking root in men's lives. Neither is the U.N. banner empty of victorious inscriptions. Many conflicts have been localized and even stopped. Many peoples must, in all justice, include the U.N. in the story of their emergence to freedom. There come to mind Indonesia, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Libya, Somaliland, Tanganyika, Cameroun, Eritrea. The U.N. is the repository of developing international law and the embodiment of an overflowing public sentiment for a unified world. Its economic, social and humanitarian activities, though little publicized, have helped to transcend national frontiers in a broad human solidarity.

Israel owes the U.N. some of her best and some of her worst memories. The balance sheet is on the credit side. The recognition of the right to independence; the armistice mediation; the curtailment of Arab assault; admission to the international family with consequent legal and diplomatic effects; the implementation of crucial maritime rights in the Gulf of Eilat — these are tangible gifts of the U.N. to Israel's history. Less tangible but no less important is the provision of the first and still the chief platform on which Israel has presented her image to the world as a subject of international relations.

If I have not spoken of Israel problems at the U.N., it is because of the conviction that Israel's problems are now the world's problems — peace, arms control, development, and the evolution of a system of international law. In 20 years' time at the present rate of increase, Israel's population will be four million; that of her contiguous neighbours 80 million. The facts that I have cited above about technological and demographic prospects are especially crucial for Israel. It is difficult to establish a rational faith in the survival of Israel identity without reference to the hope that within a decade or two international relations will in fact conform to the description of them in the Charter.

To this consummation Israel must contribute and not only yearn. Her intellectual and spiritual history requires her to bring her gifts to bear on central human interests, such as that of arms control. Her smallness has nothing to do with it. Incisiveness of thought and expression are not muscular concepts. There are groups of research workers in Israel probing the ills to which man is heir from nature. It is right that this should be so. Is it appropriate that there should be no Israel research effort in the total human quest, now being carried on both in governments and in academic organizations, to solve the most perilous of all problems arising from the absence of social dominion over the results of technological and scientific enquiry? It is possible to prove objectively and scientifically that the two blocs have a mutual and equal interest in arms control, especially in the nuclear domain, without changing their present political and social attitudes.

* * *

THE question is whether the glory of man's inheritance will be matched by his capacity to inherit. Floating in the intangible sea of thought, there are for his taking, the daring speculations and aspiring ideals of man long dead, the organized knowledge of science, the wisdom of the ancients, the creative imaginings of all the world's poets and artists. "And in his own nature," adds Huxley, "there are an array of potential helpers — all the possibilities of wonder and knowledge, of delight and reverence, of creative belief and moral purpose, of passionate effort and embracing love."

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A Tale of Tolerance

By Ephraim Kishon

SET in the middle of the stormy sea is the tiniest island in the world, the Isle of Tolerance. It is a young state whose inhabitants, a splinter of the Tolerants tribe, have been subjected to a great deal of persecution in their long history. Several times they were almost completely annihilated by hostile peoples, regathered on their island, only to be scattered once again to the four corners of the world from where they returned to their old-new homeland to start a new cycle. Lately, however, they are going through an unusual period of quiet and prosperity and the island has become a shining example of democratic enlightenment. All the same, its handful of inhabitants are still surrounded by the raging waves which threaten to engulf them at any moment, and that is why the Tolerants are in dire need of a growing population. They therefore addressed their brethren dispersed all over the world in a stirring appeal:

"Come back, brethren, settle down on the Isle of Tolerance and help us build up our Socialistic country!"

Only a few heeded the appeal. One of them was a Tolerant named Gullible, who came to the island with his wife and children and settled down in his new fatherland. For a while everything was smooth sailing — they had their share of material worries, but who hasn't?

Then, one day, it was discovered that Mr. Gullible had married over there in the Old country — a Jewish woman! How it had happened, why — this is neither the time nor the place to discuss such a serious error. Maybe Mr. Gullible had had one of his weak moments, his mind may have wandered, or perhaps he had suffered a sunstroke, we don't know the reason — what matters is that he had married a Jewess.

There are no Jews on Tolerance Isle. All the inhabitants belong to the Orthodox Church — a well-known fact. Therefore, at the first opportunity Mr. Gullible was informed by the priests who are running the local leftist workers' parties: "Though you are a Tolerant, your sons are not!" Mr. Gullible protested: "We came here of our own free will, we love the island, so why are

my sons not Tolerants?" They told him: "Because your wife is a Jewess..."

To cut a long story short: while paying lip service to democracy and progress, the islanders are rabid anti-Semites!

Everywhere else in the world it is an ironclad rule that if a citizen marries a foreigner, their children are fully-fledged citizens. Not so on Tolerance Isle. There the mother as well has to be a daughter of the Orthodox Church, otherwise her sons are barred from building up Socialism. Said the Minister of the Interior, a veteran proletarian leader and archbishop:

"So what? Let the Jewess embrace the Orthodox faith and be done with it!..."

But the Jewess had qualms about joining that church. Why? Because she was Jewish. The Orthodox religion was strange and alien to her. She was not ready, for instance, to roll seven times forward and three times backward in the holy dust of the church vestry, as prescribed by the ancient rites of Orthodoxy. She thought that was simply ridiculous. She would have loved to become a Tolerant — but without changing her religion.

The affair went beyond the shores of Tolerance Isle. World Jewry was indignant:

"Inquisition!" — the Jews wailed, rent their clothing, and covered their heads with ash. "Religious persecution! The days of Spain are returning! Fascism is rearing its head! A Jewish daughter is being forced to abandon her ancestral faith! Abomination!"

The reaction of the State of Israel was prompt and energetic. The Foreign Ministry sent off a sharp protest to the Tolerance Isle authorities and pointed to this unprecedented infringement of the principles of the freedom of religion and conscience, heritage of all civilized peoples. Israelis even started demonstrations before Tolerance Isle Embassies in the capitals of the world, shouting in unison:

"This is the 20th century! This is the 20th century!"

Many people mentioned the name Eichmann and demanded an immediate appeal to the UN. The press compared the situation on Tolerance Isle with that in Russia, where the anti-Semitic authorities are forcing Jews to abandon the creed of their fathers...

In the meantime, Mr. Gullible left Tolerance Isle with his wife and four sad sons, leaving the Tolerants to carry on the struggle against the increasingly stormy sea surrounding them. We can't blame him. Who wants to live in such a racist-nationalist country?

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The Weather

Forecast for today and tomorrow: Partly cloudy to cloudy, and cooler, with local showers. **Weather Synopsis:** An upper trough over our region with frontal waves Aegaean Sea to the Nile Delta.

	A	B	C
Beisan	30	21—32	19—30
Tiberias	34	20—29	17—26
Nazareth	60	19—27	17—24
Haifa Port	78	22—25	20—25
T.A. Kirya	87	20—27	18—25
T.A. Port	80	19—25	19—25
Lydda Airp.	66	18—28	17—26
Jerusalem	37	18—26	16—23
Beersheba	86	18—30	17—26
Eilat	90	23—35	28—31

A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range. C) Today's Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Mrs. Chaim Weismann, after spending the summer in Europe (by El Al).

Dr. Yeshayahu Foerder, Chairman of the Board of Bank Leumi, from a tour of the Bank's branches in the U.S., Canada, England, and Switzerland (by Swissair).

Mr. Edwin Samuel, from London (by BEA).

Mr. Meyer Edelbaum, Director of the Israel Bond Office in South America, for consultations.

Dr. Sidney Edelstein, Englewood, N.J.; Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Berger, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Joel Cohen, New Haven, Conn.; and Rabbi and Mrs. Jacob J. Gittleman, Louisville, Ky. — all guests of the U.J.A.

DEPARTURES

Dr. Avi Dinstein, Controller of Foreign Currency, to France and England on behalf of the Investment Authority (by El Al).

Dr. Max Euwe, of Holland, the former world chess champion, and Mrs. Euwe, after a fortnight's visit.

HUMPHREY TO ARRIVE TODAY

U.S. Senator Hubert Humphrey will arrive in Israel today. He was originally scheduled to reach Israel yesterday, but changed his plans at the last moment.

Widespread Rains

Rains fell in most parts of the country yesterday evening, in some places accompanied by thunder and lightning.

The forecast for the weekend is partly cloudy to cloudy, and cooler, with local showers.

In Tel Aviv traffic slowed down to a snail's pace as intermittent drizzles transformed the dust and oil-soaked streets into slippery traffic hazards.

The suddenly slippery roads caused four minor road accidents in Jerusalem. No one was injured.

The Beersheba-Eilat road at kilometre 95, about five kilometres south of Mizpe Ramon, was closed off to traffic for two hours yesterday evening when torrents of water flowed down from the hills. *(Ilan)*

Airport Blacked Out 90 Min. As No Technicians on Hand

LYDDA AIRPORT. — A short circuit, apparently caused when wires strung along the landing stripe came into contact, threw the terminal building and landing strips here into darkness and killed the control tower's radio system for about 90 minutes on Wednesday evening.

There were no technicians on the spot to locate and eliminate the trouble, nor was there adequate emergency equipment at the airport. Power was not restored until 9.20, after the airport's Chief Electrician, Mr. Rachmiel Mida — who happened to be home on one night's leave from his Army reserve unit — was brought to the airport.

During the power failure, 200 passengers were in the terminal building awaiting processing or departure time, and two planes were due to arrive: a BEA Comet and an El Al Boeing.

The planes were finally guided in from a distance of 25 kilometres by a fire engine equipped with a radio — which had just recently been repaired after suffering a series of breakdowns. To assist the planes further, the runways were lined with torches.

The incoming passengers joined the 206 others waiting in the dark of the terminal for power to be restored.

The Acting Manager of Lydda Airport, Mr. Yoel Palgi, who is also head of the Transport Ministry's Civil Aviation Department, told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that the airport had two separate emergency circuits.

The fuses of the first circuit blew, he said, and it was the second, comprising mobile equipment, that was to restore power. There were two electricians on Wednesday night's shift who should have been able to operate it, he remarked.

Mr. Palgi said a team of experts has begun to study the airport's electrical network and that a Canadian expert on runway lighting, summoned after Wednesday's incident, is expected on Monday.

He noted that there had been two previous power failures this month but that this was the first time the emergency circuit fuses had also failed.

Keren Hayesod Embezzlement Suspect Remanded in Jerusalem

Ephraim Margalit, the Jerusalem lawyer who is suspected of embezzling about $25,000 of Keren Hayesod funds while he was Keren Hayesod director in Paris, was yesterday remanded in custody for 15 days by Jerusalem Magistrate's Court Judge Yosef Harish.

Margalit returned from France in the s.s. Moledet on Wednesday.

At the same time, the Jerusalem District Court Registrar, Magistrate's Court Judge A.M. Simha, issued a lien on Margalit's property.

The police representative, Rav-Pakad Selig Geyer, told Judge Harish that Margalit as yet has given no reasonable explanation for the fact that the money is missing.

Rav-Pakad Geyer disclosed that an official detention order against Margalit had been cabled to the Moledet's Master, in order to prevent Margalit from leaving the ship at a stopover port. In fact, Judge Harish was told, Margalit allegedly tried to leave at Naples, but was stopped by the ship's steward.

Margalit's counsel argued against remand, pleading that Margalit had returned to Israel voluntarily, and that he had had plenty of opportunity to go into hiding in France if he had wished. He asked that his client be placed only under house arrest.

Judge Harish remanded Margalit holding that the allegations against him were so grave and required such ramified investigation that he could not rule otherwise.

Judge Simha issued the lien after the representative of the Keren Hayesod presented receipts and photostats bearing Margalit's signature and dating to the period of his stay in Paris. The lien also applies to his luggage at the Haifa Customs House and to his car, which is on its way to Haifa by sea.

The lien, for IL30,000, will expire within eight days if the Keren Hayesod does not file a civil suit against Margalit by then. *(Ilan)*

First Rains Lead To 3 Road Accidents

Six persons are known to have been injured in two road accidents in the Ramle area last night. Details of a third accident were still not available at a late hour. All the accidents occured after yesterday evening's rains.

Five students of the Hevron yeshiva in Jerusalem were injured, two of them seriously, when the jeep in which they were travelling collided with a truck on the Ramle-Nahshon road. The jeep-driver, who was one of those seriously injured, was taken to Assaf Harofe hospital. The second seriously injured was taken to Tel Hashomer hospital. The remaining three were sent home after first aid. Both vehicles were badly damaged.

A 12-year-old boy, Haim Sabagh, of Beer Ya'acov, was brought to Tel Hashomer hospital in serious condition last night after being found on the Beer Ya'acov road, apparently the victim of a hit-and-run accident.

In a third accident last night a taxi overturned on the Lydda-Ramle road as a result of which persons were injured.

15,000 Apply For X'mas Crossing

Some 15,000 applications have been received from members of the Christian communities in Israel to cross into Jordan on Christmas, it was stated yesterday by the Interior Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem.

Priority will be given clergymen and those who have either not yet made the crossing or who last crossed many years ago, the spokesman said.

Members of the Catholic and Protestant faiths will cross on December 24, Greek Orthodox on January 5, and Armenians on January 18.

'Smoking in Rear' On Egged Buses

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Egged is gradually introducing "smoking areas" on its urban and interurban buses, following the limited permission to smoke granted passengers under the new traffic regulations that went into effect last August.

Signs are being put up in buses designating the smoking areas in the rear. But drivers and police are responsible for stopping passengers from smoking outside the smoking zone.

Flying Saucer Over Metudela

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A flying saucer made its appearance over Jerusalem yesterday, according to the testimony of eye witnesses living in Kehov Metudela.

The vague, luminous object was first sighted by children as it moved across the sky in a northerly direction shortly after sundown. The excited youngsters called out their parents, and for about 10 minutes the entire neighbourhood watched the object's passage.

One woman, who watched it described it as "looking a bit like a saucer, with a rounded bottom. It was followed by a vapour trail. After about 10 minutes it seemed to change shape, make a sharp turn and disappear into thin air."

Her husband agreed with her that it was yellowish in colour but said that you could not see the object itself, only a kind of luminescence, followed by a yellow tail. "It was like a circular neon bulb of which you could see only the light, not the bulb itself."

Another neighbour, a physician's wife, said it could be identified as a flying saucer, while a third described it as squarish and of a golden colour.

All those approached by *The Jerusalem Post* were agreed that the object was flying slowly at a considerable altitude. No one whose attention was directed to it failed to see it, though one man could only comment: "What do you expect nowadays?"

SEKER H.S. Tests Begin Next Week

The first of the two parts of the national high school entrance examination (the *seker*) is scheduled to be given on Tuesday. The second part will be given a month later.

In Tuesday's examination, pupils will be required to write an essay on one of three subjects, with a time limit of 50 minutes. The second part will consist of questions only and not multiple choice problems as heretofore.

Bail for Mother Held On Kidnapping Charge

By ADAM LYNFORD, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Yaffa Ajami, the 19-year-old mother who snatched her baby from a Ministry of Welfare home on Sunday, was released on IL2,000 bail yesterday when she appeared at the Magistrate's Court here charged with "kidnapping".

Yaffa was set free after she had declared that neither she nor the 22-year-old father of the four-month-old baby would attempt to visit the child without first obtaining permission of the court.

The police, in requesting that Yaffa be detained for 15 days, said that during interrogation, she had threatened to kill the child, and a welfare officer has given evidence that she is considered unfit to care for a child.

Judge Yehuda Treivish opened the hearing with the words: "I know you, Yaffa. I remember how two years ago you ran away from home and your father attacked the father of your child here, Abdul Rahim Rahim Majdaleh. You began your life badly and you'll end up badly." (During the trial two years ago, Judge Treivish sentenced Majdaleh to three months imprisonment — which was later reduced to 50 days by the District Court.)

The Judge then declared the hearing adjourned until Mrs. Berta Caspi of the Welfare Ministry could be present. On her arrival, she gave evidence that the baby was a ward of her Ministry and that Yaffa was incapable of looking after the child. During the interval between the hearings, the young couple obtained a lawyer, Mr. Avraham Fishman, who demanded to see the court order. The hearing was again adjourned until the court order was produced.

Gave Herself Up

During the final session the police again alleged that Yaffa could not be given the child as they believed she would do him harm. Mr. Fishman then informed the court that when Yaffa had heard the police were searching for her, she herself informed them where she was staying.

After some moments, when the Judge asked if there was anyone present to provide bail, four spectators jumped to their feet, each shouting, "I will." The Judge appointed Mr. Ben-Zion Pinto, of Jaffa, as guarantor.

Later Yaffa told *The Jerusalem Post* that neither she nor her husband had been present when the court decided to make the child a ward of the Ministry. When they appeared for the first hearing (which took place three weeks ago) they were told the final decision would be handed down November 5. *In fact the decision was given on the 16th of this month.* The request to attend the hearing on the 16th had been sent to Majdaleh's parents in Baka al-Gharbiya although the couple had given Rehov Hayarkon here as their address.

In tears, Yaffa denied that she had ever said she would kill her baby. "What I said during my interrogation was: I would rather kill myself than harm my baby."

She said she and her lover (Majdaleh) had voluntarily entered the baby at the home for one month at the request of her parents. After the month had ended, Mrs. Caspi refused to allow her to have her child back. Mrs. Caspi informed the parents that her Ministry would pay for the child's upkeep. The young couple, however, demanded their child back.

When asked to comment by The Post, Mrs. Caspi said: "I will give you no information."

Mr. Fishman, the couple's lawyer, will attempt to reverse the decision making the baby a ward of the Ministry. The Ajamis, who want the decision upheld, have hired Mr. Michael Caspi, as their legal counsel.

The original court order committing the child to the care of the Ministry for three years was issued at the Juvenile Court here on a request by the Ministry. It was granted after Mrs. Caspi declared that Yaffa was unfit to care for the child.

Yaffa, a petite, attractive girl with black hair and large brown eyes, said her father "paid people to give false evidence against me that I'd stolen things from them. He accused me of stealing carpets and money from home."

Homeless Carter In Amidar Hut

TEL AVIV.—Mr. Zvi Moshe, 50, the homeless carter of Herzliya was installed comfortably in an Amidar hut last night — which he had broken into early yesterday morning.

It is understood that the Amidar authorities are "turning a blind eye" and will not issue the carter with an eviction notice or charge him with trespass.

Mr. Moshe — nicknamed "Stalin" because of the remarkable likeness he bears to the former Russian leader — gave his two small children into the temporary care of his 66-year-old sister in Lydda.

Earlier yesterday the Ministry told *The Jerusalem Post*: "The carter is not regarded by us as a social case. He seems to be the sort of person who can take care of himself."

The IL500 donation promised to Mr. Moshe by Mr. A. Teichner of Haifa through *The Jerusalem Post*, was subscribed to by:

Iwanir, Tel Aviv — IL100; Dan Hotel Corp. — IL100; Federmann Enterprises, Haifa — IL100; Saniakol, Haifa — IL50; A. Tiechner, Haifa — IL50; Goldman's Art Gallery, Haifa — IL25; Advocate Shalom Cohen, Haifa — IL20; Advocates Dr. Stupp & Ariel, Haifa — IL15; Mr. B. Lenzner, Haifa — IL10; Mr. A. Suprun, Tel Aviv — IL10; Mr. P. Silberstein, Tel Aviv — IL10; Mr. A. Steinfeld, Tel Aviv — IL10.

An additional IL100 was received from Bahan Insurance Co. Ltd., Haifa, and IL5 from Martha Bischitz, Tel Aviv.

El Al Scholarship To Technion Student

HAIFA. — A IL1,000-a-year scholarship has been made available by El Al for a student of aeronautical engineering in his second or later years of study at the Technion.

The sum includes entire tuition costs for each of the years granted, in addition to a grant to help cover living expenses.

Advisory Board Report On Development Firms, Optimistic

By ZE'EV SCHUL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The average turnover of the development companies under control of the Development Ministry increased by 11 per cent in the 1960-61 fiscal year, to IL141.3m. At the same time, the average tonoutput increased by only four per cent; gross profits rose by eight per cent to an aggregate IL39m. and exports rose by nine per cent to IL23 million.

This is the gist of the summary of the recent proceedings of the Ministry's Technological Advisory Board, reported to the press yesterday by the Board's Chairman, Sir Ben Leckspeiser.

Sir Ben's own comments were generally of an optimistic nature, but they also contained some barbed shafts. The first was aimed at the handling of the Negev Ceramics company's affairs. He thought this company deserved more material support than it had received, in view of its favourable prospects backed by impressive reserves of top-grade raw materials.

To Expand Phosphates

Turning to the Phosphates company, Sir Ben bluntly proposed a "develop or shut down" policy. The Board, he said, is studying an IL33m. master plan for the establishment of triple super-phosphate, defluorinated phosphate, and soda ash plants.

Sir Ben expressed doubts as to the prospects of the Har Ramim iron deposits. He declared that steel manufacturers abroad "wouldn't touch" ores with a high sulphur content.

Sir Ben lavished praise on the Dead Sea Works and its affiliated companies, lauding the "virility and efficiency of the Management of this company and of its scientific and technical staff."

In conclusion, he lauded the recently formed Fertiliser Development Council, intended to provide basic information on all fields concerning fertilisers and their use. Publications of the council are sent to 45 countries.

First Armoured Corps Competition in Negev

BEERSHEBA. — A silver cup donated by Tel Aviv Mayor Mordecai Namir was yesterday presented to an armoured field unit by the Commander of the Armoured Corps, Aluf Mishne David Elazar, somewhere in the Negev.

The prize was awarded for performance of specific tasks under battle conditions. Participating in the competition, the first of its kind, were tanks, singly and in groups, half trucks, and armoured infantry. Prizes were also awarded to tank crews for repairs of tanks and half tracks within a minimum amount of time.

In one case, the crew of a Sherman tank, manned by reservists, won out over a Centurion manned by regular soldiers. One tank commander, a lieutenant, received four different awards.

Twenty-five ladies of the Soldiers Welfare Committee in Tel Aviv were guests of honour at the competition.

Lease Signed For T.A. Soldiers Centre

TEL AVIV. — Mayor Mordecai Namir and the Soldiers Welfare Committee yesterday signed a lease for the land on which the three-storey Central Soldiers House is going up.

The ceremony took place at the Sheraton hotel in the presence of the Deputy Defence Minister, Mr. Shimon Peres, the Chairman of the Soldiers Welfare Committee, Mr. Yosef Barats, senior Army officers and public figures.

The IL2.5m. building is rising on a five-dunam plot at the corner of Weizmann and Pinkas streets in north Tel Aviv. The Municipality has contributed IL250,000 towards the building. Heading the individual donors was Mr. Isaac Wolfson, who contributed IL100,000.

Tel Aviv Rabbi Offers To Mediate Yossele Case

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Rabbi Yedidiya Frankel of Tel Aviv (spiritual leader of the city's southern district) has declared himself willing to negotiate between the parents of nine-year-old Yossele Schulmacher and his grandfather Reb Nahman Shtarkes who had custody of the child until he disappeared almost two years ago.

Last night Rabbi Frankel told *The Jerusalem Post* that a preliminary condition for holding the negotiations was that Reb Nahman be freed from Hamla prison to attend the discussions. He said that Mr. Shlomo Cohen-Zidon, the Schunmacher's lawyer, had agreed to this condition.

Late last night, however, Mr. Cohen-Zidon denied that he had agreed to that condition. The Minister of Police Mr. Beher Shitrit stated that the grandfather would not be freed until Yossele has been found again.

If the negotiations ever do begin, Mr. Emmanuel Mak, will represent the grandfather in the talks.

Slight Gains On New York Exchange

NEW YORK (AP). — The stock market closed a little higher in moderately active trading Thursday.

Most gains ranged from a few cents to around one dollar a share. Standard and Poor's 500-Stock Index rose 12 cents.

The Dow Jones 30 industrials moved against the trend, off a minor .04 at 700.68. The Dow Jones 65 stock composite, however, rose .12 to 241.86.

Of 1,572 issues traded, 533 advanced; 488 declined; and 351 were unchanged.

NUMBER 492169 WINS PAYIS GRAND PRIZE

TEL AVIV. — Number 492169 won the IL20,000 prize in yesterday's Mifal Hapayis draw here. Number 144894 won IL10,000. Numbers ending in 8083, 4529, 4981, 8494, 1402, 4877, 9711, 8270, 0515, 8166, 2300, 5135, 6300, 6980, 8704, 2407, 4492, 2808, 0444 and 8602 won IL40 each. Numbers ending in 8081, 7949 and 6143 won IL200 each, while numbers ending in 1 and 6 won IL2 each.

The following numbers won IL1,000 each: 276790, 412235, 112888, 087620, 286511, 243415, 264797, 118416, 169481 and 045036.

IL500 each: 201137, 171858, 107383, 245663, 429282, 419851, 246261, 209906, 147446, 497507, 431212, 273440, 141851, 052875, 166370, 076168, 158646, 161184, 461309 and 268327.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

	25/10	26/10
$ LINKED		
2½% Treas Dollar	98½	98½
2½% Bonded Dollar	91½	91½
4½% Defence Loan	106½	106½
4½% Hous Loan II	103½	103½
4½% Local Author	104½	104½
6 % Keren Hay III	104	104½
4½% Pal. Elect 37/64	112	112
6 % Port and Chem	103½	103½
5 % Nat. Oil Co.	94½	94½
Free Market Quotations	25/10	26/10
Govt. L/n Short Term	98.90	98.90
Housing Savings 60	97½	97½
Basic	125.3	124.9
Shitkun (IL50)	91	97½
C.O.L. LINKED		
4½% Def. Loan	113½	113½
4½% Hous. Loan "A"	110½	110½
4½% Local Author	114	114
6 % Keren Hay III	113½	113½
4½% Pal. Elect. 37/64	121½	121½
4½%/6% C.O.L. LINKED		
5 % Pal. Elect.	101	101
6 % Ind. Dev. B'ds	102½	102½
6 % B'ds Leumi Inv	102	102½
ORD. SHARES		
Isr. Elec. Ord. Sto	508	507
Ozar Hit. reg.	251½	251½
Gen. Mort. new	224	224
B'k. Leumi "A" or	330½	330½
Develop. Bank	138½	140
Afr Pal Invest.	230½	230½
ILDC 1960	264	262
Rassco Pref.	153	152½
Ata Textile	160½	161
Dubek	116½	116½
Fert. & Chem.	116½	116½
Pal. Cold Storage	190	190
Pal. Potash	480	480
Tyre	164	164
Phoenicia	110½	104½
Paper Mills	122½	122½
Agric. & Ref. Bros	240½	241
Shemen	97	97
Delek 11/12	310½	310½
Jordan Paxtor,	73½	70
Ellern Invest.	204½	204½
B'k. Leumi Invest	223½	223½
Maller Textile	130	130
Nehushtan	129½	128
Argaman	116	115½
PREF. SHARES		
4½% Isr. Elect. 2nd	488	487½
7 % Hous. Mort. B'k	147½	143½
CURB		
Pal. Brit. Bank	90½	90½
Lapidoth	310½	310½
Naphta	97½	95
Found Sh. Dead Sea	106½	106½
Discount	152½	152½
Saran 55½—85½	85½	85½
PIA 117½—119		

B: Buyers only; S: ex Div. Coupon S: Sellers only.

YESTERDAY'S TREND

Dollar Bonds	Irregular
Index Bonds	Unchanged
Ord. Shares	Undecided

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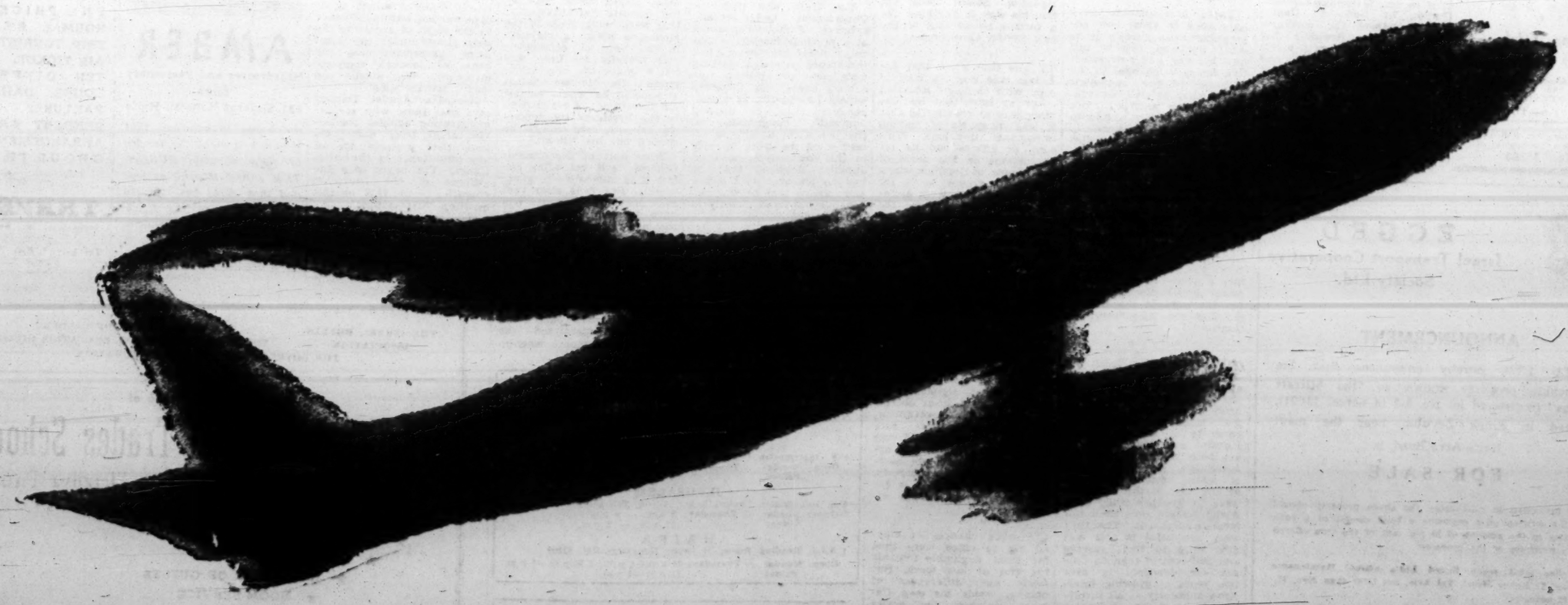

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THE FUTURE OF ALGERIA

Devotee of Algerie Francaise Expounds Gaullist Theory

By MAURICE CARR
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS—

POLITICS is an art wondrously akin to ballet. More often than not, in politics as in the ballet, the antics presented to the audience are apparently devoid of ordinary logic. Performers meet, hop around together in love or loathing, then part again, seemingly without any good reason; but, if the thing is well done, a dramatic pattern of movement is built up that is entrancing for its own sake.

One of the most fascinating and symptomatic motifs of the French political ballet in the past years has been the would-be-duel-to-the-death *pas de deux* executed by Premier Michel Debré and Raoul Salan. It began when M. Debré, before he became Premier, vowed to do away with Salan, before the latter became an ex-General. Why? Because M. Debré was then an *Algérie francaise* zealot and Salan was not. On with the dance! — and today Salan the outcast is in mortal conflict with Debré the Premier, because M. Debré has ceased to be — while Salan has turned into — an *Algérie francaise* fanatic.

Meanwhile, also, under the masterful choreographic direction of President Charles de Gaulle, not only M. Debré but also Republican National Union (UNR) Members of Parliament, who were nearly one and all *Algérie francaise* devotees when they were elected on the Gaullist ticket, have resigned themselves in the name of Gaullism, to the abandonment of Algeria.

In an earnest attempt to understand how this has come about, I addressed myself the other day to M. Raymond Schmittlein, President of the UNR Party, who received me in his chambers in the National Assembly. A man of comfortable proportions, as befits a typical Alsatian, with white hair and a rosy face radiant with intelligence and sympathy, he spent an hour and a half in animated conversation with me beneath the austere gaze of a portrait of Gen. de Gaulle.

How, I asked, explain the UNR's acceptance of the Gaullist policy for Algeria, which, in the view of many observers, among them former ardent admirers of Gen. de Gaulle, renounces the all-important principle of hard-and-fast guarantees for inter-communal co-existence, and tends, in fact, to sacrifice the European minority in favour of the Moslem majority?

Here is the burden of M. Schmittlein's answer.

It is not at all true to say that Gen. de Gaulle has deviated from his original formula of self-determination, which offers the Algerians the choice between three different solutions: Frenchification, French-Algerian association, secession. Frenchification is undesirable because the cost to France of raising Algerian living standards to the European level would be prohibitive, unless the process is spun out over a century. Outright secession on the other hand would be a catastrophe. Hence Gen. de Gaulle's preference goes to association.

"Regroupment"

At a recent conference of UNR Parliamentarians, many speakers advocated the immediate "regroupment of populations" in Algeria — that is, partition. Finally, however, the decision was taken not to put the cart before the horse: only if all further efforts to promote association fail, then, as a last resort, to cope with the disaster of secession, will "regroupment" be undertaken.

It is wrong to think that Gen. de Gaulle has dismissed the idea of "regroupment." Some misapprehension must have led to the published report that Gen. de Gaulle lately told a delegation of Progressive Catholic Parliamentarians that partition was out of the question, since he considered it would involve France in a "50-year-war." On the contrary, Gen. de Gaulle rather fancies partition. Once he said in a private talk: "If Algeria has to be divided, the French zone will flourish, while the FLN-governed part will perish of poverty." Were partition to be carried out, then the 1.5 million Europeans in Algeria — including Jews and non-naturalised immigrants from Spain and elsewhere — would probably be joined by three million Moslems, attracted to France on economic grounds. Eventually, for bread-and-butter motives, the secessionist area would be drawn into some kind of federation with the French zone, and thus French-Algerian association would be achieved in a roundabout way.

As for the military aspect, a French zone of Algeria, backed up by Metropolitan France, would be far easier to defend than is Israel, for instance.

However, the situation today is that there are "nine chances out of 10" that direct French-Algerian association can be secured by an agreement with the FLN, which, in return for Algerian sovereignty over the Sahara, is ready to let France keep her air, atomic and space research bases in the Sahara and her large naval base at Mers-el-Kebir, near Oran.

OAS is Major Obstacle

The only major obstacle to a peace settlement now is Salan's Secret Army Organization (OAS) which is out-and-out fascist. The OAS threat to seize power in Algeria and partition the country, establishing a French zone between Oran and Algiers and leaving the rest of the country to the FLN, is hollow pretentiousness. In the generals' *putsch* last April, Algeria had only enough money for two days' food for a week, and petrol for three weeks. In the event of another coup, the OAS will simply be starved out. Its sole slender possibility of success is through assassination of Gen. de Gaulle. It is, indeed, the weakness of the Fifth Republic that the regime rests on a single man, Gen. de Gaulle, and has yet to strike deep, as it were, impersonal, roots.

By all means, let the OAS stage a full-scale revolt. The sooner the clandestine bandits come out into the open, the sooner they can be suppressed. As matters stand at present, the OAS is in a position to sabotage a cease-fire arrangement, for example, by hiring Moslem provocateurs, members of the MNA nationalist movement, to murder both Europeans and co-religionists and then throw the blame on to the FLN — a trick that is already being practised.

Some months, at least, must elapse between a negotiated cease-fire and a self-determination referendum. The moment terrorism ends, the FLN loses its sway-through-intimidation over the Moslem masses, and the more moderate elements of the population will be able to come to the fore, helping to evolve a form of partnership between France and independent Algeria satisfactory alike to both countries and to the various communities who inhabit Algeria.

It is in the Moslem's best interests to co-exist peacefully with their European neighbours, to benefit by unstinted technical and financial aid from France, and to leave the management of the Sahara resources to France. Neither the Russians nor the Americans have any use for Sahara oil, which from their point of view is an unwelcome intruder in an already difficult world market where supply exceeds demand.

When M. Schmittlein was in Moscow last August, Premier Khrushchev told him flatly: "The Soviet Union will never allow the U.S. to take over in North Africa." The reverse proposition is equally true: the Americans will not stand for Russian penetration of the Maghreb. Consequently, the new Algeria, while fully independent, will yet have to maintain close ties with France, from whom it will receive substantial and indispensable assistance and with whom it has long-standing cultural relationships. When once the present bitterness, engendered by war, has been forgotten, the old feelings of friendly intimacy will re-assert themselves more strongly than ever.

Is there the danger of the growth of a reactionary neo-pan-Arabism in Algeria, similar to — but more powerful than — that of Nasser's National Socialist Egypt? Not at all, for Algeria is heading for progressive democracy; it may even develop affinities to Popular Democracy; but it will be neither fascist nor racist. It will not ill-treat its Jews as Morocco has done, and will probably adopt a reasonable attitude towards Israel.

Such is the Gaullist thesis as expounded by the President of the UNR Party.

I SHALL refrain from detailed comment, and make only two remarks. First, practical measures — formerly insisted on by Gen. de Gaulle — to safeguard inter-communal co-existence in Algeria seem to have been dropped altogether; instead, the Algerians are being relied upon to display all those rare qualities of enlightened statesmanship, for the lack of which this planet of ours has down the ages been torn by conflict and is now spinning around under the menace of global suicide. Secondly, if the intentions of Gen. de Gaulle and the FLN alike towards the communities of Algeria are really so noble, it is all the more tragic that 10 million Algerians, that is, the entire populace, have been encouraged to become crazed with the notion that the Moslem majority is going to be permitted to crush and evict the European minority.

The professional political Gaullists, for their part, continue to look up to Gen. de Gaulle with an unshaken, religious faith. If anything, their "unconditional loyalty," as they term it, has been even further strengthened in the knowledge that he means to dissolve Parliament straight after the Algerian self-determination referendum and that he will then descend into the electoral arena in support of the UNR, which will thus be virtually assured of the sweet fruits of power for years to come.

Readers' Letters

ANNIVERSARY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — On October 28 an unusual gathering will be held in Cape Town to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the arrival of the s.s. Stuttgart with more than 500 German Jewish refugees at the hospitable shores of South Africa.

The rescue voyage was organized, at one end, by the Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden, and at the other end by the South African Fund for German Jewry. Among the prominent helpers in this cause were such men as the late Leo Raphaely, Max Sonnenberg, S. Kark, and Jacob Gitlin.

As the arrival date approached, mass protest meetings were held by pro-Nazi groups who sought to persuade the Government to turn the refugees away. They also planned to march down to the docks and greet the refugees with a mass demonstration of hostility. But, to their great dismay, there was an unseasonally heavy downpour that morning. What is more, the police put up barricades and no unauthorized persons were permitted on the quayside.

The debarkation took place without incident, and the new immigrants were taken immediately to Zionist Hall, where a special lunch awaited them. When night fell, all who had decided to remain in Cape Town had been comfortably quartered, and those who elected to go on to the Rand, Natal, or the principal towns of the Eastern Cape were on the trains to their new homes.

Today, of course, these "new settlers" are established and respected members of the community. When Leo Raphaely passed away two years ago at the age of 90, they decided to establish a "living memorial" to him. Towards this end they collected a large sum of money, which will be turned over to a special Board of Trustees at the October 28 gathering.

Yours, etc. H. W.
(Name and address supplied)
Ramat Gan, October 25.

SHEEP-PEN

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — May I again avail myself of the hospitality of your columns to call for the removal of the health menace still situated on Haifa Highway directly across from Shikun Ramat Aviv?

I refer to the sheep pen, concerning which the Health Ministry stated, in a reply to my letter in your columns, August, 1960 (just as I had ceased to believe, after six years of neglect, that such a "Ministry" existed), that eight charges against the owners of the pen had been brought by the Tel Aviv Inspection Department, four of which had not yet been heard by the court as the pen was being run without a licence from the Municipal Trade and Industry Department. It is inconceivable that a licence *could* be issued sanctioning what the Health Ministry daintily described in these words: "It appears that the sanitary condition of this place is deficient" — a truly astonishing statement to anyone who has approached this local catastrophe during the breeding season.

Rumours that the owners had been given a new location for the open cesspool they create by their primitive methods of sheep raising are apparently false, as the keepers of these sheep have just finished reconstructing the disreputable rusted iron and other scrap frames which keep the sheep from straying.

Whether this seven-year failure to remove this menace is due to bureaucracy, pressure or indifference, the results have been the same, and now that this area is completely residential, there is no longer any "excuse" to postpone real action.

Yours, etc. A. S.
(Name and Address Supplied)
Tel Aviv, October 18.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORT

By Lea Ben Dor

THE END OF THE 'CLUBS'

THE past week may come to be remembered as the time the last of the "clubs" was broken down by Mr. Eshkol's technique of negotiation, which has been likened to that of a chess expert playing simultaneous matches.

The Four-party Club had been the hardest to crack. Some of its members still hold that if they had simply sat tight and refused to yield an inch, Mapai would have accepted a government in which it held only parity status. But it proved, as might have been expected, that it is easier for a single party — even if it contains divergent opinions — to get its way by sheer determination than it is for a group of four assorted parties each with sharply defined and opposed interests of its own. Once the "Four" had broken up, and not without considerable recriminations, the "Six" could scarcely expect to survive, or to press very energetically for the various items of anti-Mapai legislation they had planned in the first flush of knowledge that they could mobilize a majority.

It was interesting that this theoretical majority was used only for such purely theoretical measures as the bill to limit the time a candidate for prime minister may spend on trying to form a government. It is doubtful whether the provisions of this bill are necessary unless there is a suspicion that a Knesset member entrusted with the task of forming a government is for some reason interested in delaying this process. Negotiations can only be confused by the stipulation that they must be completed by a certain day, for this provides one more form of pressure that can be used. Dr. Klinghoffer, the new member who is a genuine "Liberal," because he only agreed to stand after this party had been formed, made his maiden speech on this subject, and quickly gave away that he is more familiar with the cool logic of the academic world than the contingencies of the political area: he argued that the time limit would not only cause the man forming the government to speed up proceedings, but make the other parties give their answers in time. Of course this is just what it would not do. Seeing the deadline approaching, leaders of other parties would be in a position to hum and haw and say they must consult their colleagues, and seek an extra concession by threatening more delay. For if they let the time run out, they could deprive the prime minister-designate altogether of his chance.

Mr. Shofman (Herut) said his party was anxious to see the implementation of the paragraph which lays down that if one candidate for prime minister fails to carry out his task successfully, the President shall impose the task on another. He pointed out that last spring, when the government was dissolved, it had not been quite clear whether Mr. Ben Gurion had ever accepted the task of forming a new government, and whether, in effect, a formal effort to this end had been made at all. In future these points should be clearly and explicitly stated.

He did not elaborate, but Herut had been convinced at that time that had someone else, for instance Mr. Eshkol, been invited to form a government he would have succeeded, and the first anti-Ben Gurion breakthrough would have been achieved. And Mr. Begin was the leader of the second-largest party. Even if he could not have formed a government, he would have liked to be asked.

But the bill also does not suggest how many people the President must invite to try their hand — two, three, or perhaps the whole 120, which would occupy just on 15 years. Dr. Sneh wound up the argument by saying that it was the Ben-Gurion Government that had something the matter with it, and not the law, and that no amount of tinkering with it would make any difference. The bill was sent to committee, but it is not likely to become law in its present form.

*

IT is of interest to consider that all the members of the "Six" at one time or another committed themselves to the abolition of the military government in Arab areas at the first possible moment at which they could get together a majority for this purpose. Mapam went so far as to declare that they would leave the Government over that issue at any moment when by so doing they could get military government abolished.

During the past weeks, the "Six" had 67 votes, and, in theory, could have done anything they wanted. But when you get down to it, administration is not such a simple matter. It is not enough to abolish military government by the raising of hands or the stroke of a pen — something must be devised to put in its place. The "Six" could never have produced an administrative alternative owing to the wide divergence of opinion between Mapam and Herut, Ahdut Ha'avoda and Agudat Yisrael. In the event, even the proposal for a party instead of a government-controlled national information agency had to be dropped for lack of agreement on control machinery.

*

THE clubs of the "Four" and the "Six" were *ad hoc* bodies, the fruit of opportunism and votes-machinery. But the past week has also seen the first crack in many years in the "Club of Two," the close partnership practised by Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda ever since their final split almost a decade ago. Unlike the other two groupings this was a sound partnership based on parallel interests, and past cooperation particularly in the Kibbutz movement. The essential difference is that Mapam is rigidly bound to its left-wing ideology, while Ahdut Ha'avoda tempers its principles with an Israel-directed opportunism. Most of all, and probably rightly, they have feared to return to the Mapai fold and be swallowed up there in an amorphous mass membership whose average level of political instruction and awareness is much lower than their own. If they decided, for the first time, to join a Mapai coalition alone if necessary, it is partly in the knowledge that there are now circles within Mapai that have come closer to their own point of view. For a while, after the Lavon "Affair," they had hopes of splitting Mapai. These hopes have evaporated, and they have instead followed the American advice — if you can't lick 'em, join 'em. But whatever happens, even if Mapam decides that under these circumstances it cannot afford to remain outside the government, the "Two" will not be the same again.

*

THE clubs have gone because you cannot be both together and separate, united for strength and free to pursue your own interests. The Progressives and the General Zionists recognized this fact and merged, and are suffering the resultant aches and pains in silence. They would have been wiser to maintain the same silence when Mr. Eshkol so suddenly and cruelly abandoned them in favour of Ahdut Ha'avoda, rather than protest indignantly that it was now they who no longer wished this union.

HOLLAND AIDS NIGERIA

By HENRIETTA BOAS

THE HAGUE—

A 17-member official Nigerian mission, including several Ministers, visited Holland early this month as part of a goodwill mission in Western Europe. The mission is headed by the Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. B. D. Dipcharima.

The Netherlands Engineering Advisory Bureau (Nedece) has advised the Nigerian Government on the construction of a Niger River dam and bridge, which is to start shortly. The Fokker aircraft factory has sold five Friendship planes to Nigeria. Philips-Eindhoven is to establish a factory for light bulbs, radio receivers, gramaphone records, and possibly also telephone and telegraph equipment. The DAF automobile firm in Eindhoven will shortly start building an assembly plant, which is expected to turn out 200-300 buses, trucks and tip carts during the first three years.

Mr. Dipcharma said he hopes an iron and steel industry and an oil industry will be started in Nigeria with Dutch support. Also, a textile factory in Helmond is considering the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of cotton prints.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

DE JURE RECOGNITION

WRITING on Ethiopia's *de jure* recognition of Israel, **Hatzofe** (National Religious Party) writes: "Ethiopia's wise and brave move may serve as a spur to other countries, such as Turkey and Greece, which have remained petrified with anxiety about the reactions of the divided 'Arab world,' and do not maintain normal relations with Israel."

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) writes: "The attempts to spoil our friendly relations with the peoples of Africa have not ceased. The open announcement of the Addis Ababa Government is therefore a blow at those trying to spread hostility in Africa, with Nasser in the lead."

She'arim (Poalei Agudat Yisrael) comments on the reports of the desecration of Jewish holy places in Jordan: "Although we would hardly like to admit it, it appears that our indifference to our right of access to the holy places under the Armistice Agreement was the cause of Jordan's complete disregard. We should no longer remain silent."

Hamodia (Agudat Yisrael) says that those who are demonstrating against the Soviet atomic tests "naively believe that protests are of any importance in the Soviet Union." The paper calls the attitude of the neutralist countries in the U.N. on this question "hypocritical."

On the coalition negotiations, **Haboker** (Liberal) says that since the Liberals and the left-wing parties agreed to Mapai's negotiating with both of them at the same time, Mapai's sudden decision to turn to the left-wing parties just as an agreement was about to be reached with the Liberals "is somewhat surprising. One can therefore understand why the Liberals, if they hold further discussions with Mapai at all, will no longer be willing to accept the system of parallel negotiations."

Omer (Histadrut) thinks it likely that Mr. Ben-Gurion will be able to present his new Government to the Knesset within the next few days, and that it will probabaly be composed of Mapai, the National Religious Party, and either Mapam or Ahdut Ha'avoda or both. The paper feels that such a coalition would make possible the crystallization of two political blocs — one "progressive" and one "conservative."

THE MIDDLE EAST SCENE

By Amnon Bartur

LEBANON AND THE NEW SYRIA

THE resignation of Saeb Salam's Cabinet on Tuesday come as no surprise; it followed weeks of complicated political wrangling and factional intrigues in the Lebanese House of Deputies and had been seen as inevitable for some time. Although it is hard to trace the precise order of developments leading to the resignation, however, there seems to be little doubt that the re-emergence of Syria as an independent political entity and an important new factor in inter-Arab relations had a direct bearing on the new development in Beirut.

These developments have only gone to show how susceptible Lebanon really is to what goes on outside her own borders and how sensitive she is to changes in the fortunes of her immediate neighbours. Salam's Government, which assumed office last May, was best suited to cope with a situation in which Syria was controlled by a regime completely dedicated to pan-Arab union. This was no coincidence. Ever since he became President — following a year of armed troubles between the Nasserist pan-Arabs and those who believed in a separate Lebanese destiny — General Fuad Chehab took care to nominate Governments which, in the view of most non-Moslems, leaned too far towards the side of the 1958 pro-Cairo "insurrectionists."

* * *

THE truth of, at least, the reason for this claim is apparent from the fact that the two men who have headed Lebanese Cabinets ever since the insurrection came to an end — Rashid Karami and Saeb Salam — are both leaders of that insurrection. But this course of action seemed inevitable at the time if the Lebanese were to live peacefully with Abdul Nasser, then their immediate neighbour. That they were successful in this was due more to their reserve and self-control than to Cairo's consideration: in over two years of growing inter-Arab animosity — all involving Cairo — the Lebanese took great pains never once to be caught taking this or that party's side in the struggle.

This policy worked so well and so profitably that it seems to have become a habit, so much so that Salam's Government found itself totally helpless in face of the Syrian revolt and the dramatic developments which followed it. Although enormous economic and commercial interests are involved in her relations with Syria, Lebanon was not able to make up her mind whether, and how, to regularize these relations with the new regime in Damascus. The fear of angering Cairo was so great, in fact, that until his resignation Salam could not find his way to anything like a formal recognition of the new Syrian Government.

* * *

IT was thus plain that Salam was not the man to cope with the new situation — or at least that his Cabinet was so constituted that it was incapable of making important decisions. This state of affairs had its repercussions on the mood of the House of Deputies, where opposition groups, each for its own reasons, were aligning themselves against the Government. A petition for taking a vote of confidence was circulated, and towards the end of last week 53 out of the 99 Deputies pledged themselves to vote against Salam, while nine others declared they would join the opposition.

All this did not frighten Salam, who as late as last week-end was determined to face the House on Tuesday and he vehemently denied any intention of resigning. For despite the 53 signatures reported to have been obtained against his Government, his supporters were sure that the majority would vote for Salam's Cabinet. The opposition itself was not overconfident about its prospects, knowing how easy it is for the Deputies to change allegiances.

* * *

SALAM's chances of staying in office were thus far from negligible towards the end of last week. But feuds and differences of opinion inside his own Cabinet weighed the scales against him at the last moment. For on the same day on which he expressed his determination to face the House, one of his Ministers, Kamal Jumblat, kicked up a great fuss during the Cabinet meeting over Salam's reported remark that should Jumblat submit his resignation, he, Salam, would accept it "right away." Ostensibly, the argument was over the dismissal of a number of employees from Jumblat's Ministry of Public Works, apparently for political reasons. Salam insisted that the topic be brought up for discussion, while Jumblat said that the Cabinet had already made its decision on the subject.

The truth was that the Government had actually approved Jumblat's measures at a previous meeting — but only after the latter had threatened to resign. Salam's insistence on raising the subject again was therefore widely interpreted as a manoeuvre aimed at eliciting Jumblat's resignation so that he might be able to accept it on the spot! In reply to this manoeuvre, however, Jumblat declared that he had no business with Salam and implied that he was responsible only and directly to the President.

* * *

AS though to prove his point, Jumblat on Friday placed his resignation before President Chehab. This placed Salam before three alternative courses of action: accepting Jumblat's resignation, resigning together with his Cabinet, or waiting for Tuesday's fateful vote of confidence in the House. All indications were that Salam would take the first course, and it was widely reported that Jumblat's successor would be Bahij Takieddin. But Jumblat was not to be outdone, it seems, and on Sunday, while the various groups in the House were rallying their forces and changing sides by the minute, he went to the Presidential residence and withdrew his resignation!

This was too much for Salam to bear; sitting with Jumblat around the same conference table was impossible after this calculated insult. Besides, the development played havoc with all the delicate "arrangements" that were being made in the House to obtain a majority in the vote of confidence, and literally no time was left to make the new calculations. On Monday, Salam announced he would submit his Government's resignation to the President the following day and, sure enough, he carried out his "threat."

What sort of Government Lebanon will get after Salam it is impossible to guess exactly. But it is clear that the new Government will have to take into account the new situation in Syria. Already voices are being heard in Beirut that the new Cabinet will have to be less "polarized" in its political allegiances than the outgoing one, where the extremists of both sides stood face to face with each other and thus paralysed the whole government machinery.

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